PEOPLE:

UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN LIBRARY

EATHER — PARIS: Thursday, foggy, fair later. 6 (48-61). LONDON: Thursday, foggy, fair later. 4 (41-57). CHANNEL: Slight to moderate. ROME: cloudy. Temp. 12-20 (54-68). FRANKFURT: Thursy, cloudy later. Temp. 7-15 (45-59). NEW YORK: fair. Temp. 5-12 (41-54).

DDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria ..... 4.00 Din
Austria ..... 13 S.
Bahrain ..... 0.500 Dm
Belgium ..... 26 B.Fr.
Canada ..... C.$ 1.10
Cyprus ..... 400 Mills
Denmark ..... 5.00 D.Kr.
Egypt ..... 75 P
Eire ..... 30 P.
Finland ..... 4.00 F.Mk.
France ..... 3.50 F
Germany ..... 1.80 D.M.
Great Britain ..... 25 P.
Greece ..... 35 Drs.
Iran ..... 125 Rials
Israel ..... I.S 7.50
Italy ..... 700 Lire
Jordan ..... 325 Fils
Kenya ..... Shs. 13.00
Kuwait ..... 400 Fils
Lebanon ..... L£3.25
Libya ..... LDrs. 0.25
Luxembourg ..... 26 L.Fr.
Madeira ..... 45 Esc.
Malta ..... 22 Cents
Morocco ..... 3.50 Dh.
Netherlands ..... 1.90 Fior.
Nigeria ..... 70 K.
Norway ..... 4.00 N.Kr.
Oman ..... 0.600 Rials
Portugal ..... 40 Esc.
Qatar ..... 5.50 Rials
Saudi Arabia ..... 5.00 Rials
Spain ..... 60 Ptas.
Sweden ..... 4.00 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Tunisia ..... 0.375 Din
Turkey ..... T.£. 65.00
U.A.E. ..... 6.00 Dirh
U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.50
Yugoslavia ..... 39 D.

30,389 **R PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1980 Established 1887

Debate: Reagan on Defensive but Retains Credibility

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

LEVELAND — In the 90-minute debate that ld determine the outcome of his uphill battle for lection, President Carter accomplished almost ry objective except the most important one: the truction of Ronald Reagan's credibility as a potial president.

or most of their nationally televised debate, Mr. ter kept his challenger on the defensive, with . Reagan explaining that his views on arms con- military weapons and Social Security were not "very dangerous, disturbing" and even "radi- notions that the president said they were.

n a confrontation where most of the time was nt on Mr. Carter's preferred issues — and not economic record of the last four years, where . Reagan would have preferred to focus it — the

NEWS ANALYSIS

umbent repeatedly managed to work in a parti- appeal to his fellow Democrats and to aim spe- l messages at such key constituencies as blacks l Hispanics, the South and the Jews.

But in the end — when Mr. Reagan managed in summation to ask voters the question Mr. rter most ardently wished to submerge, "Are you' l your family and your country better off than' were four years ago?" — the challenger was not y still on his feet but in contention for the White use.

Advisers Confident

The minimal objective defined by such Reagan ategists as pollster Richard Wirthlin, was that the publican nominee look like a reasonable man l not "a dangerous personality." By that stan- d, the former California governor earned much re than a passing grade.

Mr. Reagan used all the skills acquired in 40 years before the cameras — shrugs and smiles and easily inflected small jokes — to tell the viewers that the portrait of him that Mr. Carter was drawing, that of a weapons-prone right-winger, equally heedless of the threat of nuclear war and the aspirations of women and minorities, was a political caricature.

It was that fact that pleased the Carter strategists. "He (Carter) didn't do everything I wanted him to do," said pollster Patrick Caddell, "but he did 75 percent of it."

Mr. Reagan said that his military weapons, arms control and Social Security programs were not the 'very dangerous, disturbing' plans that President Carter said they were.

Mr. Reagan's advisers went into the debate confident that their candidate had an edge on Mr. Carter in electoral votes and a chance to wrap up the election if he avoided obliteration in this debate. The Reagan camp passed off as insignificant Mr. Carter's consistent show of greater expertise on government programs, economic statistics and energy production figures.

Less easily dismissed was the skill Mr. Carter showed in developing what had, until Tuesday night, been a fitfully communicated message that Mr. Reagan's underlying attitudes are a source of danger to the nation and damage to most working Americans.

Mr. Carter's most direct hit came in the middle of the debate, during the emotionally charged discussion on the SALT-2 strategic-arms treaty and the whole question of a nuclear arms race.

After Mr. Reagan had attempted to rebut Mr. Carter's claim that such an arms race would be "a very dangerous and disturbing thing," Mr. Carter came back with an answer that used the word dangerous three more times.

Finally, he said, "it is extremely dangerous to hear this belligerent tone, though said in a quiet voice."

For close to half an hour in the heart of prime time, Mr. Reagan found himself constantly on the defensive, as a series of questions on minorities, energy and Social Security bracketed the central exchange on nuclear weapons, war and peace.

Mr. Caddell said that Mr. Carter's message was aimed at specific constituencies in the debate audience — particularly the "college-educated, Democratic-inclined women, who are unhappy about the economic squeeze of the past four years but nervous about Reagan's views on war and women's rights."

The debate was helpful to Mr. Carter, Mr. Caddell said, because so much time was spent on all the issues except the economy, which is Mr. Carter's biggest liability.

Political Edge

It was Mr. Carter's ability to cut off discussion on dangerous topics and to shift the ground to areas where Mr. Reagan was vulnerable that accounted for his political edge in the debate.

Both men started off a bit shakily, which was not surprising considering how much they had riding on the debate. They sparred on the opening question on international policy, with Mr. Carter getting control of his voice and facts a bit quicker than Mr. Reagan, but neither gaining a clear advantage.

Mr. Reagan had the better of the exchange on the second question — asking for anti-inflation strategies. While Mr. Carter was clearly on the defensive, he managed to introduce the theme that he built continually — that Mr. Reagan's economics were just a dressed-up version of the Republican policies of the past.

Then came the period when Mr. Reagan was on the defensive, constantly objecting that Mr. Carter was distorting his views: "I'd like to correct that misstatement ... That is a misstatement of my views ... There you go again."

Earlier in the campaign, Mr. Carter had been forced to apologize for some of his harsh anti-Reagan rhetoric. Obviously cautioned on the risks of such conduct, he stayed on the safe side of the line by offering negative characterizations of Mr. Reagan's attitudes rather than of Reagan the man.

Backlash Danger

This tactic may have been dictated by the obvious danger of an anti-Carter backlash if he further personalized the assault. But from the perspective of the Reagan camp, it almost guaranteed that their most precious commodity — Mr. Reagan's personal credibility as a potential president — would survive the encounter intact.

And that is what the Reagan people were saying when it was all over — and what Mr. Reagan himself obviously felt.

The challenger was at his best in his final comments of the night. "Ask yourselves in the polls," he advised prospective voters. "Are you better off than you were four years ago? Is it easier to buy what you want? Is there more or less unemployment? Is America more or less respected in the world?"

And then he went back to what all the polls show is the prime support for his plausibility as a future president — his record as the governor of the mini-nation called California.

"My economic program will work," he said, "because we did it in California."

Mr. Carter did not destroy that proposition any more than he destroyed Mr. Reagan's personal credibility in the debate. In an election as close to the grasp of the challenger as this one is, that failure may count for more than all the good the president accomplished for his cause.

Polish Leaders To Meet With Kremlin Chiefs

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Stanislaw Kania, the Communist Party leader, and Premier Jozef Pinkowski will go to Moscow Thursday to meet with Soviet leaders one day before a crucial negotiating session with Poland's independent unions, it was announced Wednesday night.

The official Polish news agency said the invitation from the Soviet leaders was to come for a "friendly working visit." But the meeting was scheduled against a rising chorus of criticism in the Eastern bloc over the independent Polish unions, and, by implication, over the lenient way the government is dealing with them.

Western diplomats here said that it was to be expected that the Polish leaders would go to the Kremlin for what one described as "the generally appropriate pilgrimage" for any new leadership in the Soviet bloc. But they added that the meeting could have a strong bearing on Poland's continuing political crisis.

"The Poles were postponing it until things got more settled, and now that things are not more settled, they have to explain why they are not," said one veteran Western diplomat here.

Soviet Pressure

Some diplomats said they believed that the Soviet leaders would pressure Mr. Kania, who assumed office Sept. 5, to take a hard line in negotiating with the unions and not to give in to a union demand that a pledge to respect the "leading role" of the party be stricken from the union's statutes.

To achieve the demand, the nationwide independent union organization named Solidarity called for a meeting with the premier. That meeting has been set Friday, and if it is not successful, Solidarity has threatened to launch a strike on Nov. 12.

It was not known precisely when the invitation for Mr. Kania and Mr. Pinkowski to come to Moscow was made. One Western diplomat thought it likely that it was extended during the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting last Monday when the Soviet foreign secretary, Andrei Gromyko, was here.

First Encounter

If Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, attends the meeting, as he probably will, it will be his first known encounter with Mr. Kania since the Polish leader became first secretary. There were reports that the two men met in secret sessions in early October but these have never been confirmed.

Just how seriously Eastern bloc countries view the Polish crisis was dramatized Tuesday when East Germany suddenly imposed severe travel restrictions between East Germany and Poland, ending eight years of virtually unhindered border crossings for citizens of the two countries. The move was regarded as an attempt to prevent Poland's labor troubles from spreading into East Germany.

Wednesday, the East German attitude was underlined further when the main party organ there, Neues Deutschland, reprinted and strengthened an article from a Polish army magazine that said a stable and socialist Poland was essential for the security of all of Europe.

The East German campaign, which most Western diplomats feel could not be undertaken without support from Moscow, seems to indicate that East Berlin believes that a counterrevolution is going on in Poland. Such a belief could well lead to military intervention by the Socialist allies.

INSIGHTS

Today's Insights page concentrates on the upcoming U.S. elections, glancing at President Carter's impact on foreign affairs, examining expected results of Congressional races and focusing on the now-ending election campaign. Page 6.

INSIDE

False Alerts

A new U.S. Congressional report discloses that the North American Defense Command experienced 147 false alarms during a recent 18-month period that were serious enough to require an evaluation of whether they represented a potential attack. Four more alarms, including two that had not been disclosed previously, were considered even more serious and resulted in orders to B-52 bomber crews and intercontinental ballistic missile units to move to a higher state of alert. Page 3.

eagan, Carter Debate Stands n Weapons, SALT, Economy

— By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

VELAND — President and Ronald Reagan each in a 90-minute debate Tuesght to reinforce the domitemes of eight weeks of ofultory campaigning.

Carter hammered on arms and the risk of war, while llenger denounced the presieconomic record.

one week left in a tight or the White House, Mr. repeatedly appealed to the onal elements of the Democonstituency — blacks, rmers, union members and rs of the late Hubert Humthe defeated Democratic late of 1968.

Reagan sought, with equal ination, to emphasize an of reasonableness, and to Mr. Carter's continual s that the Californian's past statements contradicted his present policy.

Mr. Carter's focus on detail contrasted with Mr. Reagan's more relaxed, more genial manner in the only campaign confrontation between the two. But there were sharp differences. Mr. Carter contended that "the crucial difference" was their attitudes on arms control. Mr. Reagan said the basic question for voters was economic: "Are you better off than you were four years ago?"

The first question dealt with the use of military power. Each candidate was asked how his positions differed from those of his opponent.

First Answer

Mr. Reagan, who answered first as the result of a coin toss, began by saying that he did not know exactly what Mr. Carter's policies were because the president had never specified them. The Republican then asserted that military force should be used only as a last resort and then only when the security of the United States was at stake. But he said that the burden of maintaining peace was the responsibility of this country.

As a follow-up, Mr. Reagan was asked how he reconciled his positions that military spending should increase, taxes decrease and the budget be balanced. Without providing details, Mr. Reagan declared that his economic plan would achieve those goals.

Mr. Carter did not respond directly to the question of how his military policy differed from his opponent's. He used his time to state that he had dealt with thousands of critical military issues during his time in office and had learned from his experiences. There are "no simple answers to complicated questions," the president said.

In response to a follow-up question, Mr. Carter reasserted his stance that any threat to the security of the Gulf area was a direct threat to the security of the United States and would be met accordingly.

In rebuttal, Mr. Reagan challenged a statement by the president that military spending had been cut deeply during the eight years of the Nixon and Ford administrations. The reason for those budget reductions, Mr. Reagan said, was that the Vietnam War ended.

Mr. Carter then said that the "most important single issue in this campaign" was control of nuclear weapons, and he accused Mr. Reagan of advocating the insertion of U.S. forces.

The next question focused on the American economy and the ideas that both Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan had for dealing with inflation and unemployment.

Mr. Carter, speaking first on this subject, said that his administration was bringing down the inflation rate, and he cited the reduction in oil imports this year and the development of about nine million jobs since he took office as indications of his success. He added that Mr. Reagan's economic programs, particularly his call for a large tax cut, were "completely irresponsible" and would "destroy our country."

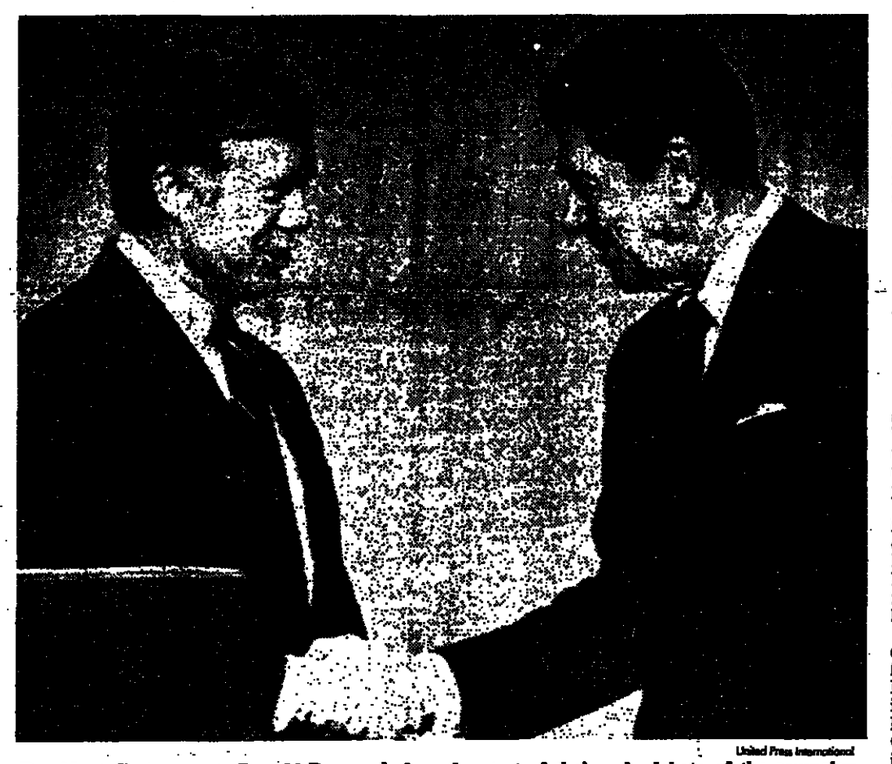
In reply, Mr. Reagan said the high inflation and unemployment rates had been caused by Mr. Carter's policies and nothing else. He linked a solution to less government spending and said that this was possible even with his stated goals of increased defense spending and of tax cuts.

Mr. Carter, in rebuttal, said that Mr. Reagan's economic plan was highly inflationary and that it was based on ending the minimum wage. Mr. Reagan said that Mr. Carter had distorted his record as governor when the president stated that Mr. Reagan had had the three largest tax increases in California history while he was governor.

Mr. Reagan said that the increases in spending in California were less, on a per capita basis, than when Mr. Carter was governor of Georgia.

The candidates were asked what they would do to reverse the decline of American cities reflected

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International

President Carter greets Ronald Reagan before the start of their only debate of the campaign.

rly Poll After Debate dicates Gains for Both

The Associated Press

N YORK — President and Ronald Reagan made cant and roughly equal gains preferences of registered as a result of their campaign , an exclusive poll by the iated Press says.

poll found that, in a debateing audience that leaned to olican presidential candidate eagan in the first place, each ained 6 percentage points, from the ranks of the previndecided.

nationwide canvass surl,062 registered voters who ed the debate on television ay night. It yielded results which each side could claim in the long-awaited contion.

nother poll, the Associated and NBC News found that owing anticipation of Ameriat the U.S. hostages held in ill soon be released has not the public's judgment of Mr. Carter has handled the ng confrontation. And an in- g number of people say Mr. *'s handling of the crisis has* designed to advance his re- n campaign, the poll found.

Chief Findings

ddition to the 6-point gains, ief findings of the debate ken in the 80 minutes after bate went off the air, were

fore Reagan supporters ed than did Carter support-

this Reagan-leaning audi- 46 percent said he did the job while 34 percent said arter did — a margin that y parallels the margin bethem among the 1,062 both and after the debate.

either man made significant s into the other's camp. held on to virtually all of upporters who watched the

iewer reaction to the debate along partisan lines, with those who generally agreed with Mr. Reagan thinking he did the best job while Mr. Carter scored highest with those who found him well informed and-or in agreement with their views.

The poll was conducted in two stages. A scientifically selected nationwide sample of 1,488 registered voters was questioned by telephone Monday. These same people were called back after the debate and 1,062 said they had watched.

That the TV audience leaned more heavily to Mr. Reagan than the larger Monday sample is clear from these findings:

Among the group questioned Monday, Mr. Reagan got 39 percent, Mr. Carter 35 and Rep. John Anderson 7 — figures roughly in line with the findings of major national polls taken during the last 10 days. But among the 1,062 who watched the debate, the standing as of Monday was Mr. Reagan 43, Mr. Carter 33, Rep. Anderson 8 and 15 percent undecided.

Among the 1,062 after the debate, the figures stood at 49 percent for Mr. Reagan, 39 for Mr. Carter, 6 for Rep. Anderson and 6 percent still undecided. Thus both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter achieved identical 6-point gains after the debate.

The results measure not the opinions of all registered voters but only those of registered voters who watched the debate nationally. As with every sample survey the results of the AP poll could vary from the opinions of all those who watched the debate because of chance variations in the sample. The results are subject to an error margin of 4 percentage points.

By a 53-36 margin, the public disapproves of the way Mr. Carter has handled the year-long crisis. Ten percent were not sure and one percent had not heard of the situation.

Thirty-four percent of all those interviewed said Mr. Carter's handling of the crisis has been designed to help him win re-election. Fifty-one percent said he is trying to do what is best for the country.

Khalkhali Says Action Imminent

Public Session Set on Hostages

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

TEHRAN — Signs emerged Wednesday that Iran's parliament was moving toward agreement on terms for releasing the 52 American hostages, although another long secret session of the assembly failed to produce a decision.

The Majlis (parliament) scheduled a public session on the hostages for Thursday morning, the first since the house decided to consider the matter behind closed doors shortly after the debate began last Sunday.

[Sheikh Sadegh Khalkhali, a leading Iranian hard-liner, told Swedish radio that many Majlis members wanted to free the hostages before the U.S. election next Tuesday, United Press International reported from Stockholm. Sheikh Khalkhali predicted the parliamentary debate would end early Thursday.

["We want to free the hostages before the election," Sheikh Khalkhali told the Swedish network. He said the Majlis would not set harsher conditions for their release than those proposed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and would like the United States to deliver weapons and spare parts that Iran has purchased.

["We know that the war (with Iraq) will be long," Sheikh Khalkhali said. "Many will die if the United States doesn't give us the weapons we have already bought. We need the reserve parts now." He said the United States should deliver the parts because the Soviet Union has given help to Iraq.]

After Wednesday's Majlis session, which lasted more than four hours, the special commission that proposed conditions for the hostages' release held a private meeting with members of the parliament's foreign affairs panel. No details of their deliberations were immediately available, and the commission's report to the Majlis, presented Sunday, has not yet been released.

The decision to go public again with the debate appeared to augur well for the 52 hostages, who have been held by young Moslem militants since last Nov. 4, although deputies were not certain that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

CIA Ex-Agent Pleads Guilty To Spy Charge

United Press International

BALTIMORE — Former CIA agent David Barnett pleaded guilty Wednesday to selling U.S. secrets to the Russians in what is believed to be the deepest known Soviet penetration of the CIA.

Mr. Barnett, 47, of Bethesda, Md., agreed to plead guilty to the one-count indictment before U.S. District Judge Frank Kaufman. He also agreed to cooperate with a federal investigation of intelligence leaks.

An indictment issued last Friday charged Mr. Barnett with spying for the Soviet Union by giving the KGB information on a key U.S. intelligence operation. He is believed to be the highest-ranking CIA official ever accused of serving as a Soviet "mole."

It was charged that at clandestine exchanges in Vienna and Jakarta four years ago, Mr. Barnett passed details of a CIA plan to obtain information on Soviet military operations. He was said to have been paid between $75,000 and $100,000 for selling the secrets after he ended a 12-year career with the CIA in 1970 and opened a business in Indonesia.

Sources also said the KGB had assigned Mr. Barnett to attempt to penetrate committees on Capitol Hill. He applied to the Senate and House intelligence panels for jobs but was not hired.

Supreme Soviet: Where Surprises Bore

Showcase of Unanimous Democracy Is Heavy on Economic Heroism

By R.W. Apple
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Supreme Soviet does not meet often — usually two sessions a year, lasting two or three days each — and it is a good thing. Otherwise, some of the 1,500 deputies might die of boredom.

The Supreme Soviet is a parliament where surprises almost never occur, and even when they do, they generate no audible or visible excitement. When the resignation of Premier Alexei Kosygin was disclosed Thursday, no murmur of astonishment swept the room. It was as if the 1981 tractor quota for Volgograd had been announced.

In this antiseptic world, no deals are made, no questions are asked, no amendments are offered. The debates, such as this week's on the 1981 budget outlook, are as sharp and cutting as half a pair of scissors. The speeches run to encomiums for President Leonid Brezhnev or praise for heroic progress in housing construction.

The voting is instructive. When the chairman calls for the ayes, all hands are raised, and in exactly the same way. Apparently raising one's hand over one's head is simply not done; rather, the elbow is left on the desk and only the forearm is raised. Glancing over the forest of forearms, the chairman intones: "Opposed? None. Abstentions? None. Passed unanimously."

Windy Speeches

Politicians everywhere are noted for their windiness. But nowhere, to use H.L. Mencken's word, do they "bloviate" so relentlessly as in the Supreme Soviet. This, for example, is a comment last week by Filipp Knyazev, a deputy from the Siberian city of Kurgan, 1,000 miles east of Moscow:

"The Soviet people ardently approve of the active, tireless and purposeful activities of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and personally of Leonid Brezhnev in the implementation of the peace programs of the 24th and 25th congresses of the party."

Nobody rose to contradict him.

The cliche count would stagger Mr. Arbuthnot. In a speech that lasted less than five minutes, Mirza Azhdar Ogly Ibragimov, chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, managed to work the following phrases into his denunciation of the United States:

"Forces of evil and darkness," "American imperialism," "the bloody regime," "imperialist domination," "death-dealing U.S. airplanes" and "freedom-loving spirit and revolutionary advance of the people's masses."

The delegates come here from Sevastopol and Riga and Tashkent knowing that they have no real decisions to make and that whatever unorthodox ideas they may have are better kept to themselves. They know they are part of the scenery for a pageant of Soviet democracy that is designed to obscure the fact that the real power remains in the hands of the old men of the self-perpetuating Politburo.

Special Privileges

But many come eagerly. While in Moscow, they are served meals that are beyond the dreams of most Soviet citizens, and they can shop in stores, closed to the public, that stock books, food and gifts normally difficult to find.

They meet in the Great Kremlin Palace, built between 1838 and 1849, which served as the residence of the imperial family during its visits to Moscow. The delegates are seated in a vast neoclassical hall, perhaps 350 feet long, with a coffered, barrel-vaulted ceiling. The place is painted a dazzling white and bathed in floodlights.

At the front, beneath a white plaster hammer and sickle, surrounded by a wreath, stands a statue of Lenin, about three times life-size. In front of that are three long desks, split by a central aisle, where members of the Politburo and other important leaders sit.

It is, of course, those desks, and not the throng of delegates below them, that occupy the attention of foreign journalists. But the journalists can see very little. Packed onto a tiny balcony at the rear of the hall, they spend their time peering through

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Superior Mobility

Iraqis Seem to Seek Further War Goals

By Drew Middleton
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Iraqi ground and air forces, after three days of relative inactivity in the war with Iran, resumed their offensive this week, with tanks probing beyond Abadan toward the shore of the Gulf. Iran reported that its jets had attacked Iraqi tank and artillery units moving south to the Gulf from Khosrowabad, a town on the Shatt-al-Arab south of Abadan.

While the Iraqi forces move forward, U.S. and NATO analysts have begun to question whether in view of its exertions and losses thus far Iraq will be content with the achievement of its original war aims as announced by Baghdad: control of the Shatt-al-Arab, the 40-mile-long waterway that divides the two nations; the return to Arab sovereignty of three islands in the Strait of Hormuz that were occupied by Iran in 1971; the return to Iraq of three small border areas occupied by Iran; and payment of navigation fees on the Shatt-al-Arab to Iraq, employment of Iraqi pilots and the flying of the Iraqi flag on ships using the waterway.

Many analysts are convinced that Iraq, with Jordan's support, will now seek wider objectives. King Hussein has pledged all of Jordan's resources to Iraq.

Iraq's original objectives can be achieved, U.S. analysts concluded, only if the army and air force use the sophisticated equipment on their tanks and planes to the maximum. The employment of this equipment will be even more necessary, the sources said, if Iraq extends the war to southern and northwestern Iran.

Mistaken Assumption

At the start of the war some Western analysts assumed that because Iran was equipped largely with U.S. and British weapons, its arsenal was superior to Iraq's. The fighting at the outset, when the Iranians used their F-4 Phantoms and Maverick precision-guided air-to-surface missiles to some effect, appeared to support this view.

But analysts now conclude that much of the Iraqi equipment, which is supplied by the Soviet Union, is as advanced as that used by the Iranians.

U.S. analysts said, however, that Iraq has not been using its most sophisticated equipment in combat. Its computerized tank-sighting devices have not been employed, and so Iraqi tanks engage targets visually, a throwback to World War II tank tactics. As a result, the invaders' tanks have not been as effective as expected, and Iraqi ground forces with their three-to-one superiority in manpower have been confined to methodical advances against an enemy whose regular forces are in disarray.

Iran, in the defense of two key bridges, has had to rely on a mixture of policemen and army cadets, navy commandos and revolutionary guards. This force has been attempting to hold both the bridge over the Karun River on the southern edge of Khorramshahr, and the Bahmanshir River bridge on the eastern outskirts of Abadan.

Iran's tactics, according to military experts, in view of the quality and experience of its available forces, should now be to fight bolding actions for important objectives but when Iraqi pressure becomes intolerable to move to other defensive positions.

Little Tactical Change

The superior mobility of Iraq, however, despite its not using its advanced equipment, has allowed the invaders to outflank even strongly held positions and spill out of the Khorramshahr-Abadan area to extend their control of the Shatt-al-Arab.

Iraqi air activity has intensified since Saturday. But U.S. analysts report that the air force, like Iraqi armor, is not using its most sophisticated avionic equipment. This may account for the limited use of MiG-23 fighters in air-to-air combat and of Tu-22s in high-altitude bombing. Iraq's bombing pattern instead remains to hit tactical targets, including the military headquarters of Khuzistan Province at Dezful and fuel depots at Bandar Mashur east of Abadan.

The only change in the invaders' tactical pattern has been the increased use of helicopter gunships in support of ground forces. Analysts suggested that this may be a result of the drying up of Iran's air-defense resources, particularly a shortage of ammunition for light antiaircraft guns.

Further success by the Iraqis is expected to encourage them to move along Iran's Gulf coast with the objective of cutting off food moving by highway from the coast to the interior. Iran imports about one-third of its food, British analysts said.

NATO estimates that the destruction of refineries and oil pipelines by the Iraqis in Khuzistan is nearing the point where Iran will have lost 90 percent of its energy resources. The shortage of aviation fuel and gasoline are already acute.

Iraqi Plane Shot Down Near Qom

By Nicolas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran said Wednesday that it shot down a long-range Soviet-built strategic Iraqi bomber near the holy city of Qom, headquarters of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, without indicating whether or not the city was bombed. The communique, broadcast on Tehran radio, said that another Iraqi Tupolev bomber was shot down near Esfahan, 145 miles south of Qom and deep in central Iran.

"All six crew members of the bombers were burnt in the fire of Allah's punishment," the communique said.

It was the first time that Soviet-made Iraqi planes were reported near Qom, 75 miles southwest of Tehran, since the Iran-Iraq war erupted last month. Ayatollah Khomeini was in a village north of Tehran on Tuesday, but his whereabouts Wednesday was not known.

Bombings Disputed

Iran said that it launched fierce ground and air attacks against Iraq on Wednesday, and that its planes bombed Iraq's largest oil refineries near Baghdad and the southern port of Basra.

Witnesses in Baghdad said that they were not aware of an air raid and did not hear any explosions. They said that a sandstorm had enveloped the city in fine dust, blacking out the skyline and apparently making pin-point bombing difficult.

Iraq denied Iranian assertions that heavy damage was done to the Baghdad refinery. Iran also claimed heavy damage to port facilities at Basra, and said that an army convoy of 50 to 60 Iraqi trucks was "rocketed and strafed" in Iran's southwestern oil province of Khuzistan with "at least 100 enemy troops killed."

Iran said that scores of Iraqi troops were killed and 15 tanks destroyed in ground action Tuesday and early Wednesday, and that 330 Iraqis were killed in the previous 24 hours in Iran's western provinces.

Iraq said that fighting continued along its 300-mile invasion front in western and southwestern Iran. Earlier, it had said that only 15 Iranian troops and eight Iraqi soldiers were killed in 12 hours of combat.

Railroad Bridge

Iran said that its planes destroyed an Iraqi railroad bridge north of Baghdad, between Kirkuk and Tarjil, and an oil pumping station near Kirkuk in Wednesday's raids. It conceded the loss of one aircraft.

It also said that Iranian planes pounded Iraqi positions on the island of Umm al Rassas in the Shatt-al-Arab. The island faces Khorramshahr, Iran's major shipping port that Iraq claims to have captured.

The Iranian communique acknowledged that Iraqi planes and artillery pounded Abadan, but said that Iraqi tanks were prevented from crossing two key bridges on the northwestern and eastern approaches to the refinery city.

Iran also reported smashing an "enemy transport battalion" and shooting down an Iraqi helicopter gunship among several attacking Iranian defensive positions in the hills near the border town of Sar-e-Pol-e-azahob. The official Iranian news agency said that helicopter-borne troops and local Moslem tribesmen killed 47 Iraqis there.

None of the claims from either side could be confirmed since Western reporters were barred from the battle zones.

Iraq since the start of the war has made it clear that one of its goals was to regain full sovereignty over the waterway. But a letter from the Iraqi foreign minister, Sadoun Hammadi, to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, made public Tuesday, indicated an intention to retain control of some of the Iranian territory on the east bank that the invading forces are occupying.

STRAW VOTE
AT
HARRY'S BAR ®
SANK ROO DOE NOO

Belize Independence

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — Mexico has proposed that the British colony of Belize, long claimed by neighboring Guatemala, be guaranteed independence, self-determiniation and territorial integrity.



Associated Press

While President Carter and Ronald Reagan debated in Cleveland, John Anderson handled the same questions in Washington's Constitution Hall for broadcast on a cable television network.

Cable Network Inserts Anderson's Replies

Some U.S. Viewers Get a 3-Man Debate

By Warren Weaver Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For a relatively small segment of Tuesday night's political television audience, John Anderson managed to present a selection of his views on presidential campaign issues along with those of President Carter and Ronald Reagan.

Standing behind a lectern on the bare stage of Constitution Hall here, the independent candidate provided his answers to the same questions that were asked of the two major party candidates in Cleveland, and the combined reactions of the three men went out over the Cable News Network.

Little Reaction

For Rep. Anderson, who was not invited to Tuesday's debate because his poll ratings had declined, it was an opportunity to share the edge of the political spotlight a week before the election, but comparatively few viewers probably saw or heard him.

Under the odd-man-in arrangement, the network recorded the Cleveland debate as it took place, spliced in Rep. Anderson's comments live and transmitted this expanded treatment to a potential audience of 3.5 million subscribers.

An audience of about 1,200 partially filled Constitution Hall, watching all three participants on a giant screen. Although Anderson campaign officials had invited the spectators, there was relatively little reaction in the hall to any of the three candidates — only an occasional laugh or murmur.

Like the major party candidates hundreds of miles away, Rep. Anderson made many of the same points that have featured in his campaign speeches: that tax cuts endorsed by both Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan were irresponsible, that it would be impossible to limit a nuclear conflict once it started.

The Anderson performance was also broadcast by several independent stations and was later made available to the Public Broadcasting System.

It seemed unlikely that more than a few million viewers at most saw the version of the debate that included the independent candidate.

Rep. Anderson had said earlier in the day that he hoped both broadcast and print coverage of the event would increase the circulation of his views and improve his chances in next Tuesday's election.

As he had in the recent past, Rep. Anderson accused the president of having "flip-flopped" on the defense spending issue, calling for a cutback when he first campaigned in 1976 and now contending that his administration had been responsible for restoring adequate military power.

Carter, Reagan Debate Economy, Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

in rising crime, strained race relations and persistent poverty. Mr. Reagan replied that he had advocated the establishment of industrial development zones in which tax incentives would be used to help create business and provide jobs, and he attacked Mr. Carter's record in such places as New York's South Bronx, where "nothing has been done," he said.

Asked about race relations, Mr. Reagan responded, "I am eternally optimistic. I happen to believe we've made great progress from the days when I was young and this country didn't even know it had a racial problem."

Mr. Carter retorted, "Those who suffered from discrimination because of race or sex certainly knew we had a racial problem." He said his own urban renewal program has been a "very successful effort," and that he had appointed "more than twice as many black federal judges as all previous presidents in history; I've done the same thing with women and Spanish-speaking Americans."

Minimum Wage

Mr. Reagan then asserted that the minimum wage had helped create unemployment among black teen-agers. "I have been in favor of a separate minimum wage for them," he said.

Citing Mr. Reagan's opposition to unemployment and welfare programs as well as the minimum wage, Mr. Carter charged that his Republican rival had shown "great insensitivity to giving deprived families a better chance in life."

Next, the candidates were asked whether, in light of the Iranian hostage situation, they had a policy for dealing with terrorism and what they had learned from the experience in Iran.

Mr. Carter focused on the use of nuclear weapons as the ultimate threat of terrorists and both men said they opposed the proliferation of such weapons. Neither offered detailed policies toward terrorism or said what they had learned from the hostage situation.

"In this situation," Mr. Reagan said, "no one wants to say anything that could inadvertently delay the coming home of the hostages or cause them harm."

But he proposed that, once the hostages were safely home, a congressional investigation be conducted to disclose what diplomatic efforts had been made to secure their return, why they had been held so long and what had to be done to gain their release.

The two men clashed strikingly over the future of the Soviet-American treaty limiting strategic arms that was signed by Mr. Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, in June, 1979.

After holding up Senate action on the treaty because of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the president has said he would seek early ratification if re-elected, while Mr. Reagan has proposed negotiations to replace the pact with a new treaty.

Mr. Carter said that Mr. Reagan's approach was dangerous and he asserted that Mr. Reagan had never supported any arms control agreement with the Russians. The president said that domestic issues such as inflation and unemployment were insignificant compared with control of nuclear weapons.

He said that Mr. Reagan would discard a treaty that had been negotiated not only by the Mr. Carter but also by his two Republican predecessors, Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.

In response, Mr. Reagan insisted that "I am not talking of scrapping, but of taking the treaty back into negotiations and negotiating as long as it takes" for deeper reductions in arms. He also said that Mr. Ford, who had negotiated 50 percent of the treaty, now opposed ratification of the pact as it now stands.

The candidates were then asked about their policies on energy, an issue on which their positions sharply differ.

Mr. Carter, answering first, asserted that in his administration the country's reliance on imported oil had been reduced by one third and that approval of the oil profits tax, which Mr. Reagan opposes, presaged "a very bright vista for our nation in the future."

Moreover, Mr. Carter said, while oil prices are sure to rise in the years ahead, the nation was well positioned to "replace OPEC oil with American coal."

Mr. Reagan said that he was not sure there would be steadily higher fuel costs. The nation has too long been portrayed as energy poor, when, in fact, it is energy rich, he said, and it is only because of excessive government interference that the nation is not tapping all its natural resources.

Mr. Carter responded that the regulations Mr. Reagan opposed contributed to the health and safety of coal miners and clean air and water for all Americans.

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Mr. Carter responded that the regulations Mr. Reagan opposed contributed to the health and safety of coal miners and clean air and water for all Americans.

He asserted that his Republican opponent overemphasized nuclear power and would "put all our eggs in one basket and give that basket to the major oil companies."

Mr. Reagan responded that the president had misstated his position. The Californian said that he believed in clean air and clean water laws and had sponsored them when he was governor, but he added that he believed private industry was better able than the government to improve energy production.

The candidates were asked what they would do about the burdens imposed by the Social Security system on wage-earners, particularly the young.

Mr. Reagan replied that the Social Security system was "actuarily out of balance" and that payroll tax increases "will only postpone the day of reckoning." What is needed, he said, is a study by experts on possible reforms that would assure that those currently dependent on Social Security would "continue to get those checks."

Mr. Carter accused his opponent of having changed his position on Social Security and of having advocated making the system voluntary on four separate occasions, a proposal "which would very quickly bankrupt" the system, he said.

"That just isn't true," Mr. Reagan protested.

Mr. Carter also said that Mr. Reagan had begun his political career "campaigning around the nation against Medicare" and that he had opposed national health insurance, among other social welfare programs.

"There you go again," said Mr. Reagan with a sigh, adding that he had only opposed one specific piece of legislation on Medicare while supporting another. "I was not opposing the principle," he said.

In response to the question of why his opponent should not be elected president, why his opponent's tenure would be harmful to the nation and what his opponent's greatest weakness was, Mr. Carter again tried to picture Mr. Reagan as a man inclined more toward the use of force than diplomacy in solving crises.

He said the most important difference between himself and Mr. Reagan was their approach to the control of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Reagan said he believed that a "fundamental weakness" in the president was that he sought to expand the role of government and thus infringe on individual rights.

In his closing statement, Mr. Carter noted the differences between the two candidates and returned to his theme that his experience in office had made him the better candidate.

In his final words, Mr. Reagan said that next Tuesday the voters should choose him if they decided that they were worse off today than they were four years ago. "This country doesn't have to be in the shape it is in," Mr. Reagan said.

Elephant Deaths Said To Outnumber Births

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Elephants are being killed faster than they can reproduce and have been nearly wiped out in western and extreme southern Africa, a National Geographic Society report said Wednesday.

The report said that poachers, spurred by an increase of 1,500 percent in ivory prices during the past decade, are killing 50,000 to 150,000 elephants a year.

Phalangists Rout Rivals In Beirut

'Tigers' Militiamen Flee to Moslem Area

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Rightist militiamen of the Phalange Party stormed the command center of their Christian rivals in central Beirut Wednesday, forcing the "Tigers" militia to flee to the Moslem sector after four days of fierce fighting, police said.

The fighting between the rightists and the Tigers of former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party killed nine militiamen and wounded more than 40, police reported.

Squads of Phalangists hurling grenades and firing automatic weapons stormed into the low-income neighborhood of Ain el-Rummaneh from four directions Wednesday under covering fire from mortars and rockets, and overran the Tigers' command center by midday, police said.

The attacks set several buildings on fire and forced hundreds of families to hide in basements and bomb shelters, police said.

Break of Alliance

The Phalange Party fielded the largest Christian militia in Lebanon's 1975-76 civil war and was allied with the Tigers against an alliance of Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas. But they split afterwards, and their struggle for dominance reached a peak last July with a large-scale Phalangist crackdown that forced the National Liberals to dissolve their military branches in most of East Beirut and the Christian heartland in Mount Lebanon.

Ain el-Rummaneh, which makes up roughly one-fourth of mostly Christian east Beirut, was one of the few National Liberal strongholds that survived the Phalangist crackdown, which was led by Bashir Gemayel.

A police spokesman said that Mr. Gemayel's militiamen attempted to break through the Tigers' defenses in Ain el-Rummaneh during the night but were beaten back in heavy combat.

In the past two days the government of Elias Sarkis, the Christian president, and Shafiq al-Wazzan, the newly-appointed Moslem premier, mediated several cease-fires that failed to take hold.

Ain el-Rummaneh is nominally controlled by the Lebanese Army, which has been rebuilt since it dissolved along sectarian and ideological lines during the 19-month civil war.

Session Set On Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

Thursday's session would be the last.

The four conditions already stated by Ayatollah Khomeini — return of the late shah's wealth, release of frozen Iranian assets, dropping of financial claims and a pledge of noninterference — are thought to have been accepted by the Majlis members without dissent.

Majlis sources said the argument had centered on two other demands proposed, implicitly or outright, in the report by the seven-man special commission: that the United States withdraw its naval forces from the Gulf area and that Washington apologize for its past support for the shah.

The sources said a majority of deputies, including leaders of the dominant Islamic Republican Party, were now in favor of forgoing these demands.

Although these deputies were opposed to the U.S. presence in the Gulf region, they believed that to insist on conditions that Washington was likely to reject would simply prolong indefinitely the hostage affair, the sources said.

There was speculation that the purpose of the hostage commission's meeting Wednesday was to drop consideration of the two extra demands.

Majlis sources said that when and if the parliament agreed on conditions, a further problem would be how to ensure that the United States honored them. They said a release of the hostages in two or more stages was being considered.

Court Orders Menten To Pay Auction Firm

The Associated Press

HAARLEM, Netherlands — Pieter Menten, serving a ten-year prison sentence for war crimes, has been ordered to pay 525,000 guilders ($257,000) to an auction firm for setting up a sale of his art treasures that was never held.

A district court ordered the 81-year-old millionaire to make the payment to Sotheby Mak van Waay of Amsterdam in connection with a 1976 auction that was canceled. Mr. Menten was sentenced in July for his role in a massacre of 20 to 30 Jews in Poland while attached to the German SS in 1941.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Yugoslav Assembly Approves Amendments

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav Assembly (parliament) Wednesday adopted a series of draft amendments to the constitution that empower it to put the government to a vote of confidence every two years.

One of the proposed amendments also limits the premier's term to a single four-year mandate and broadens the base from which government appointments will be presented for approval in the Assembly. Under present regulations, both the premier and his government can serve for two consecutive four-year terms.

The procedure for choosing the premier and his cabinet would be essentially the same as under present regulations, but the draft explicitly calls for consultations with local branches of the Socialist Alliance, the Communist-led mass political organization.

Philippines Group Claims Bombing Incident

Reuters

MANILA — The April 6 Liberation Movement, a shadowy group pledged to overthrow President Ferdinand Marcos, has claimed responsibility for the bomb that disrupted a convention of American travel agents here 10 days ago, and warned of more attacks to come.

The group said in a statement dated Oct. 19 but only received by newsmen Wednesday: "We have a noble purpose in setting off these bombs. If we haven't yet achieved our purpose, the next victim could well be you."

The government has issued warrants for the arrest of 30 persons it says are suspected of being behind the bombing campaign which has hit Manila in the past two months, including former Sen. Benigno Aquino and several other dissidents based in the United States.

74 Slain in El Salvador Political Violence

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — At least 74 persons, including the rector of the University of El Salvador, have died in the past 36 hours of political violence, authorities said Wednesday.

Rector Felix Antonio Ulloa, 43, died Wednesday in a San Salvador hospital after being shot Tuesday by presumed rightist extremists in a car attack that also killed his driver, hospital spokesmen said. In August, he was elected president of the Geneva-based World University Service Organization.

In other slayings, six bodies were found early Wednesday dumped in various poor neighborhoods ringing the capital, officials said. An entire family of eight was killed by unidentifed gunmen in Villa Victoria, about 50 miles northeast of San Salvador, authorities said, and leftist guerrillas shot dead 16 rightists and army reservists in Sitio Viejo, 43 miles northeast of the capital.

Peking Rail Station Blast; Casualties Unclear

The Associated Press

PEKING — A mysterious explosion rocked central Peking's crowded main railroad station Wednesday. Officials refused to comment, but one called it an accident.

The number of casualties was not immediately clear, but a witness said that about 20 persons were killed or wounded. A steady stream of ambulances left the station and sped down Peking's main boulevard about a block away from the station.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said that authorities were investigating the blast but gave no details. An unconfirmed report going through the crowd said the explosion was caused by a bundle of firecrackers.

Pope Issues New Rules on Vows of Priests

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II has ended a two-year freeze on granting dispensations from vows of priestly celibacy and has established new rules to allow Catholic priests to leave the priesthood and marry.

The decision, disclosed Wednesday, means the Vatican will begin immediately processing almost 5,000 petitions on file from priests seeking release from their vows.

The new papal directive was contained in a letter to bishops and heads of religious orders from Cardinal Franjo Seper, the prefect of the Vatican's Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, previously called the Holy Office.

EEC Closes Loophole in Grain Embargo

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The Common Market closed a loophole in its Soviet grain embargo Wednesday after discovering that 500,000 tons of maize animal feed was on its way to Russia — and not only was it sold, it cost the EEC $23 million in subsidies.

A European Economic Community spokesman said that at the start of the grain embargo the Common Market dropped subsidies for most grain products — to make sales to the Soviet Union unprofitable — but continued them for mixed grains (these are mixtures of cereals with milk powder, sugar, soya, rice and other grains) because at the time, the Soviet Union had rarely purchased such mixtures and few officials thought they would start doing so.

Spanish Mayor Wants Army Out After His Village Is Bombarded

United Press International

MADRID — Spanish Army gunners accidentally bombarded a small village near Madrid with dummy grenades, causing damage estimated at $40,000 and spreading panic among the villagers.

The practice attack Tuesday caused no injuries. But the mayor of the village of Moralzarzal said he would seek the immediate closure of the army camp at Hoyo de Manzanares, 5 miles away.

"We are in continual danger," said Mayor Gonzalez Dominguez. "This isn't the first time we have been fired on. It is incredible that things like this can happen."

Mayor Dominguez said he called the camp commander after frightened residents brought him word of the barrage, but could not reach him. Finally, he said, he telephoned the civil governor of Madrid, who in turn alerted the military governor.

Reports of the number of grenades dropped on the village vary, ied from a dozen to more than 20.

According to witnesses, at least three grenades fell into houses in Moralzarzal, a village of 1,200 habitants northwest of Madrid. Others fell onto roads and into the streets. By chance, all the houses were empty at the time.

In one case, a grenade dropped onto the balcony of a house up for sale before bouncing onto the terrace of an adjacent house, where it narrowly missed a bottle of cooking gas.

Soviet Unit: No Surprises

(Continued from Page 1)

binoculars, searching for clues in the endless game of Kremlinology.

On Wednesday of last week, most of the glasses were focused on two men: Mr. Brezhnev and Mikhail Gorbachov, 49, the agricultural expert who had just been elevated to the Politburo.

How did Mr. Brezhnev, who has been ill, seem to be feeling? Not bad; his jowls were so puffy that he seemed to have no neck, but he walked unaided, he talked to his neighbor, Mikhail Suslov, the party theoretician, with something approaching animation, and he fingered his red and blue tie as he leafed through some papers.

About Mr. Gorbachov, the experts could glean fewer insights. He is younger than the rest, and he looked it; he sat quietly, listening to the speeches, and he was wearing exactly the same sort of dark suit as all his colleagues.

On Thursday, few of the bird-watchers were back in their places. Too bad; there was real news to be seen through the binoculars. Nikolai Tikhonov was sitting in the seat of the absent premier, Mr. Kosygin. Surely that meant Mr. Kosygin had resigned? Surely it would be announced before the end of the day. He had, and it was.

Birth Control Status Criticized in Ireland

Reuters

DUBLIN — Roman Catholic bishops in the Irish Republic issued a statement Wednesday denouncing a new law allowing the use of contraceptives.

The law, drawn up by Prime Minister Charles Haughey last year while he was health minister, will take effect on Saturday. It allows contraceptives to be obtained by married couples with a doctor's prescription.

Ireland's Catholic bishops said they recognized "the right and duty of parents to exercise responsible parenthood," but only by natural methods of family planning.

For reservations, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office in Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Madrid and Paris.

Hilton International



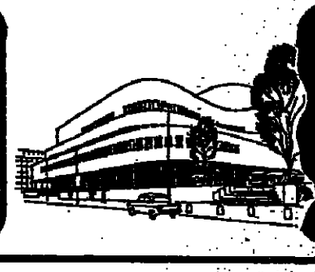
HILTON INTERNATIONAL LONDON

There's so much to remember at this world-famous hotel. The views across Mayfair and Hyde Park from the spacious guest rooms. Polynesian lunches at Trader Vics. Pre-theatre suppers at the Scandinavian Sandwich Shop. Dinners at the Hilton Roof Restaurant and the Wellington. Leaving the 22 Park Lane Disco Bar at early morning.



AMSTERDAM HILTON

You'll remember the open fire that greets you on cool evenings. The sophisticated restaurant and bar, overlooking one of Amsterdam's prettiest canals in the most fashionable part of town. Dancing at Juliana's Disco. Spacious, luxurious rooms, all with colour TV. The museums, galleries and shops that are only a walk away.



HILTON INTERNATIONAL DUSSELDORF

You're close to the centre of town here, only minutes from the main station and close to the international airport. You'll remember the indoor heated swimming pool, sauna, massage and solarium. And the colour TV in every room. And the bars and restaurants. And the many other night-time hideaways.

WORLD NEWS

مقتطفة عن الأصل

lse Alerts of Nuclear Attacks ccur Frequently at U.S. Bases

y Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

HINGTON — A congres- eport has disclosed that the American Defense Com- xperienced 147 false alarms a recent 18-month period re serious enough to require luation of whether they nted a potential attack.

more alarms, including at had not been disclosed sly, were considered even rious and resulted in orders bomber crews and inter- ntal ballistic missile units to a higher state of alert.

of the two occurred when a submarine near the Kurile , north of Japan, fired four in a training exercise. That what the report called "un- response. Another occurred radar station in the North- cked up a rocket body that caying and dropping from

In addition, the report said that 3,703 lesser alarms caused by atmospheric and other disruptions took place during the period, which ended June 30, 1980. They were routinely assessed and dismissed.

Equipment Failures

The report also quoted Air Force officials as saying that equipment failures two or three times a year caused false alarms like the two previously known. In one, in June, a bad chip in a communications device generated false signals of attack. In the other, last November, a technician inadvertently fed a training tape into the live warning system.

The report from the Senate Armed Services Committee, written by Sens. Gary Hart, D-Colo., and Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., focused on the false alarm in June but provided a wider perspective on other false alarms.

The senators urged in their report that the missile warning operation, known as NORAD, be reorganized to reduce the responsible Air Force commands from four to one. They also recommended that red tape be eliminated from the procurement of data-processing equipment. Otherwise, they said, "delays and technical obsolescence are guaranteed."

But, the senators concluded: "We should continue to keep separate the operational reponsibility for determining if the nation is under attack and assessing the nature of the attack from the responsibility of responding to an attack."

Largest Number

The report on the false alarms in the missile warning unit disclosed that there have been far more such alarms than revealed previously.

The largest number, 3,703 alarms, were caused when the infrared sensors in satellites over the Soviet Union picked up from the earth's surface or the atmosphere indications other than those from a missile. They included fuel-tank explosions, airplane crashes, forest fires, sun flares and similar atmospheric disturbances.

The 147 more serious alarms were caused by Soviet training or experimental missile launches toward North America that had to be watched. Air Force duty officers at NORAD headquarters in Colorado, at the headquarters of the Strategic Air Command in Omaha, at the National Military Command Center in the Pentagon and the alternate command center in nearby Maryland, convened conferences by telephone "to evaluate detections that were possibly threatening to the North American continent," the report said.

They ended when the commanding officer at NORAD determined the absence of a real threat, as the missiles had neither the range nor the direction to hit anything. But in four more cases, the alarm went to the next level that brought in more senior people, such as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and alerted bomber and missile units.

Exact Trajectory

In March, a Soviet submarine taking part in training near the Kurile Islands fired four SSN-6 missiles, which can carry nuclear warheads 1,500 to 1,800 miles.

That triggered what the report called "an unusual threat fan." Air Force officials said that meant the incoming data showed an errant or erratic launch that had to be monitored until the exact trajectory of the missiles could be determined.

In the other previously undisclosed incident, a radar station on Mount Hebo in Oregon, watching for ballistic missiles launched from Soviet submarines, picked up "a low orbit rocket body that was close to decay and generated a false launch and impact report."

Air Force officials said that the Mount Hebo station, since replaced by a more modern system in California, was not equipped to recognize the falling rocket. But once the information was transmitted to NORAD, which tracks all space vehicles, computers there reported what it was.

The last stage of alert, the report said, "is to convene a missile attack conference which brings in all senior personnel, including the president. No such conference has ever been convened."

port Assails U.S. Agency er Air Traffic Control

3y Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

YORK — The Federal n Administration has severe criticism in a con- al report for its manage- f the nation's computerized ic control system and for ning of the multibillion- system that would replace ent one in about 1990.

investigations staff finds FAA has not done an ef- job of managing the current e computerized air-traffic system," the 94-page re- leased Tuesday, said.

anse of weaknesses in re- equipment outages, lack of g and the absence of a fined approach to manag- tem operations and soft- anges," the report contin- he FAA cannot be certain current system will oper- level that will assure the air of the traveling public until posed replacement system ce."

report, a result of a nine- inquiry, was released by ch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman Senate Appropriations ttee's subcommittee on rtation.

Backup Capability

list of nine primary recom- ions, the report urged the to "give top priority to de- an adequate backup ca- for the current system. stem is built around 23 cen- m which controllers issue nstructions to planes flying "terminal," or airport, Different radars and com- mplexes are used by con- in handling traffic immedi- ter takeoff and shortly be- ding.

need for a better backup has been brought out in re- ars by frequent computer , which require controllers an awkward transition to nual system that was for- ised as the primary system. itute electronic backup has technical problems, delay- being put into effect for onths.

committee also recommend- none of the $85 million d for the current fiscal year earch and development by ation agency be spent for posed replacement system a comprehensive study ng its need and the pro- imetable.

nis Feldman, a spokesman FAA, said that the frequen- computer failures had been declining, from an average a week at each en route in 1977 to 0.67 in the first nths of this year.

ghorne Bond, FAA adminis- reportedly wrote to Sen. n Monday seeking to reas- m on temporarily freezing or the replacement system.

$10 million of the total $85 in development funds for al year 1981 is apparently d. But the issue is import- ause final congressional ap- of the Transportation De- nt's 1981 budget was held a considerable time because nate committee originally the $10 million. That t had been earmarked for g ahead with the planning eplacement program. funds were finally restored nate-House conferees, but nference report barred any spending on contracts for the replacement system until the aviation agency complied with the Senate committee recommendations, including completion of a detailed study of the replacement program.

The question is whether the $10 million can be spent on studies. Mr. Bond said in his letter to Sen. Bayh that the agency would comply with the intent of Congress, but indicated that he interpreted that intent as allowing the outlay for a study.

The concluding section of the Senate committee report raised basic questions about whether the FAA's tentatively projected replacement program, estimated to cost $2.8 billion, was the proper approach.

Rome to Copy Michelangelo's Palace Doors

United Press International

ROME — Monumental wooden doors designed by Michelangelo for Rome's Palace of the Senators, irreparably damaged by a terrorist bomb blast 18 months ago, will be replaced by modern copies, city officials said Tuesday.

The nine-foot-wide oak doors on the main facade of the building, which serves as Rome's city hall, were blown off their hinges in a bombing in April, 1979. The Armed Revolutionary Nuclei, a neo-Fascist group, claimed responsibility for the blast, which also destroyed Rennaissance masonry work around the building's main portal and shattered windows in the adjacent Capitoline Museum and Palace of the Conservators on Capitol Hill.

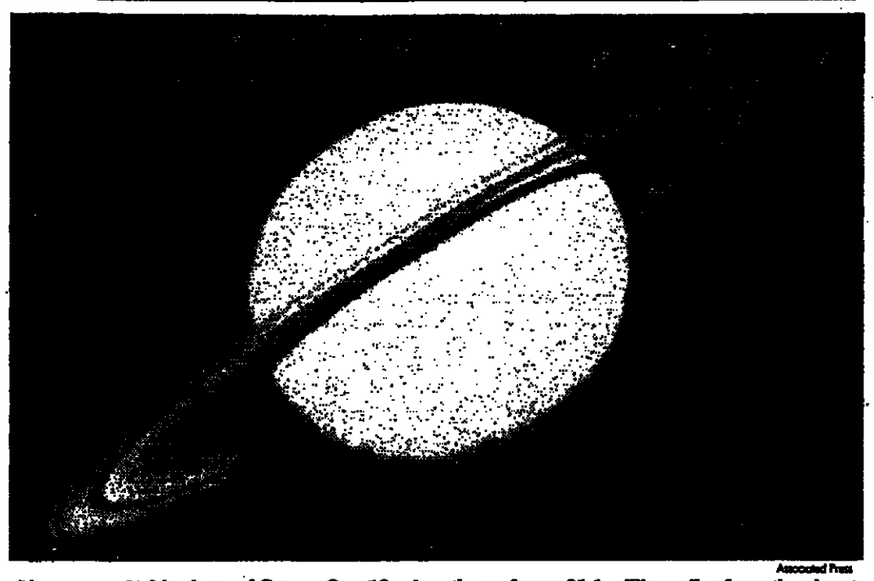
Mayor Luigi Petroselli said Tuesday that teams trying to reconstruct the doors had given up, declaring the job impossible. The mayor said new doors would be built, copying the design of Michelangelo.

kerson Jailed Bomb Charge

The Associated Press

YORK — Cathlyn Wilker- ugitive for a decade after a plosion in a Greenwich Vil- omb factory," has been sen- to one to three years in pris- judge who scolded her for g "violence and revoln-

elieve that a jail sentence e imposed," Justice Harold ix said Tuesday in State Su- Court, Manhattan. He have given the 35-year-old Vilkerson probation on the of unlawful possession of te or meted out a prison e of up to seven years. e Rothwax disclosed that rges against Miss Wilker- ce a member of the radical rmen group, were support- papers found in the rubble own house that exploded in 1970, killing three persons.



Associated Press

Voyager took this photo of Saturn Oct. 18, when the craft was 21.1 million miles from the planet.

Scientists Study Voyager Photographs

Saturn Moons Seen on Collision Course

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Voyager spacecraft nearing the ringed planet Saturn has discovered that two moons in the same orbit around the planet are on a collision course with each other.

"They are about 48 kilometers apart right now with the one at the rear closing on the other," Dr. Bradford Smith of the University of Arizona told a news conference at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration this week. "Now we know they can't be colliding because they've been around for such a long time but in about two years they'll be about 2 kilometers apart and we should witness a very interesting interaction."

Besides finding the two moons on a collision course, Voyager also discovered two new moons in orbit around Saturn and dozens of new divisions between the planet's two biggest rings that had never been seen before. While scientists are not calling them new rings, the discovery suggests that the six known rings of Saturn will have to be recounted in the weeks ahead.

Will Fly Past Nov. 12

These discoveries were made in the last 10 days through pictures taken by Voyager-1, which on Monday was 12,863,000 miles from Saturn and approaching the planet at 45,000 miles an hour. The spacecraft is due to fly past Saturn at a distance of 77,000 miles on Nov. 12.

One of the two new moons found by the approaching Voyager is 77,000 miles out from the planet, the other is 148,000 miles out. Both are small and are located just inside and outside the so-called "F," or sixth ring of the planet, which was discovered in September, 1979, by the Pioneer-11 spacecraft. The discovery of the two new moons gives Saturn 14 moons, placing it a close second to Jupiter (16 moons) for most moons in the solar system.

The finding that two of the 14 moons are on a collision course surprised Voyager scientists more than any of the other discoveries. First sighted by earthbound telescopes in 1966, the two moons were thought to be in the same orbit but hundreds of thousands of miles apart.

Dr. Smith said there must be a mechanism to explain why the two moons do not collide but that scientists are baffled as to what it must be. He speculated that as the two moons get closer and closer together, the leading moon might lose some of its orbital energy at the same time the trailing moon picks up orbital energy. This would lower the orbit of the leading moon and raise the orbit of the trailing moon just enough for the two moons to be involved in a near-miss.

'A Little Dance'

"It might be that the moons exchange orbits," Dr. Smith said. "When they get real close, they do a little dance and go on by each other."

Besides taking closeups of Saturn and its dazzling rings, Voyager will get the most detailed photographs ever taken of at least 8 of Saturn's 14 moons. Starting on Nov. 11, the spacecraft will pass less than 700,000 miles from the moons Mimas, Rhea, Dione, Enceladus, Tethys and Hyperion.

On Nov. 11, Voyager will pass less than 3,000 miles from the surface of Titan, the largest of Saturn's moons and the only moon in the solar system that has an atmosphere thicker than that of some planets. Titan is known to have an atmosphere that is 150 miles thick and is believed to consist mostly of methane, which on the Earth is natural gas. So deep is the haze above Titan that scientists are not sure they will be able to see the moon's surface.

Fires Near Los Angeles

United Press International

YORBA LINDA, Calif. — Brushfires northwest and southeast of Los Angeles, fanned by winds gusting to 60 mph, burned nearly 20,000 acres this week, killing livestock, injuring at least two firefighters and threatening hundreds of homes.

U.S. Studies Solar Project For Marshall Islands Atoll

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — A plan under study by the U.S. government would make the displaced people of Bikini, the Marshall Islands atoll chosen as a site for nuclear testing 34 years ago, the first completely solar-powered community in the Pacific, if not the world, when they are resettled on another island near their abandoned radioactive homeland.

Most of the Bikinians, whose number has grown from 167 to 950 since they were evacuated from the atoll by the Navy in 1946, are on Kili, an isolated island in the Marshalls chain 400 miles south of their ancestral home.

The solar project, part of a broader emergency program for U.S.-administered Pacific islands, which have been hard hit by rising oil prices, is in legislation introduced by Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, and backed by the Department of the Interior, which is responsible for the islands. Under the plan the solar units would be installed on Eneu, an island in the Bikini atoll where the government has offered to resettle the displaced Marshallese.

The leaders of the Kili community told U.S. officials this month that they were in favor of accepting the offer, but a decision has been delayed pending a new check of radiation levels on Eneu, six miles south of Bikini. Government scientists have certified that the island is safe for human habitation.

"I can think of no site more fitting for introducing into the Pacific basin a new energy foundation nor any people more deserving of playing that role than the islands and people that have suffered the most from these devastating demonstration projects that initiated the nuclear age," Sen. Matsunaga said.

U.S. Company

A U.S. company, ARCO Solar, surveyed energy possibilities in the Marshalls recently at the senator's suggestion.

Bikini and the other 33 islands and atolls of the Marshalls chain are administered by the United States as part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, also known as Micronesia.

The Carter administration hopes to end the trusteeship next year under a new status of free association with the United States. The proposal, which would divide the islands and atolls into three self-governing states under U.S. protection, is being negotiated with the Micronesians. A fourth group, the Northern Marianas, has opted to become a commonwealth of the United States like Puerto Rico.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved a measure, also introduced by Sen. Matsunaga, to test the feasibility of adding sails of an advanced design developed in Japan to the government's island fleet of small ships to save fuel. The measure proposes $300,000 for a 55-foot cargo vessel, using sail and diesel power, for the people of Eniwetok atoll, another former testing site of the Marshalls. The islanders are being returned after a $100-million cleanup of radioactivity.

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Public Support Uncertain

S. Korean Leader Faces Bumpy Road for Reforms

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — With the promulgation of a new South Korean constitution that was approved by more than 90 percent of the voters in a national referendum, President Chun Doo Hwan has the opportunity to lead his country on the road to democracy.

But seasoned diplomats and Koreans say it is unclear whether Gen. Chun, a 49-year-old army officer who became head of state in August, can consolidate his regime with broad-based public backing in the critical months ahead.

"South Korea is like a great pot of hot water," an older Korean commented in Seoul last week. "It is very close to the boil, and you can just see the bubbles forming at the edge of the pot."

Gen. Chun's program calls for this timetable:

- An immediate prohibition on the political parties left over from the 18-year tenure of the late President Park Chung Hee, to be followed shortly by the permanent disqualification of most of the members of the former National Assembly from any role in politics.
- The formation of new political groups by the end of the year under a timetable written into the charter that calls for the parties to be set up three months before the presidential election due next March.
- A vote for the new president by an electoral college of 5,000 members, who are to be chosen by direct popular ballot and may identify themselves by party affiliation. They are not required to be nonpolitical, as were the electors under the 1972 Constitution adopted under Park.

Rush Program

The rush program "to plant the tree of democracy," as a South Korean official phrased it, appears ambitious and likely to run into difficulty.

The first step, eliminating the old parties and most politicians, should not be difficult. The president established and selected a 50-member legislative council to draft and approve new laws.

Barely a score of the old members of the 231-seat Assembly are expected to survive this harsh scrutiny, intended by Gen. Chun and key army officers to root out corruption and to give them a free hand in influencing the choice of legislators. The new council, sitting in the massive National Assembly building, will function until after parliamentary elections due in mid-1981.

The second step, forming political parties, is also well within Gen. Chun's powers. Under martial law and strong press guidance and censorship, he and his officials, including a small group of staff colonels he took with him from the army into the presidential team, have what amounts to a free hand in deciding how many parties there will be and who will lead them.

Political Parties

There are expected to be several parties, according to Korean sources, including one that is explicitly in favor of Gen. Chun for 1981, another that is broadly supportive and an opposition party that will line up behind a presidential candidate yet to be identified but likely to be weak.

To build the party system will require the cooperation of a new generation of legislators, a set of fresh faces, but it should not be hard to find them.

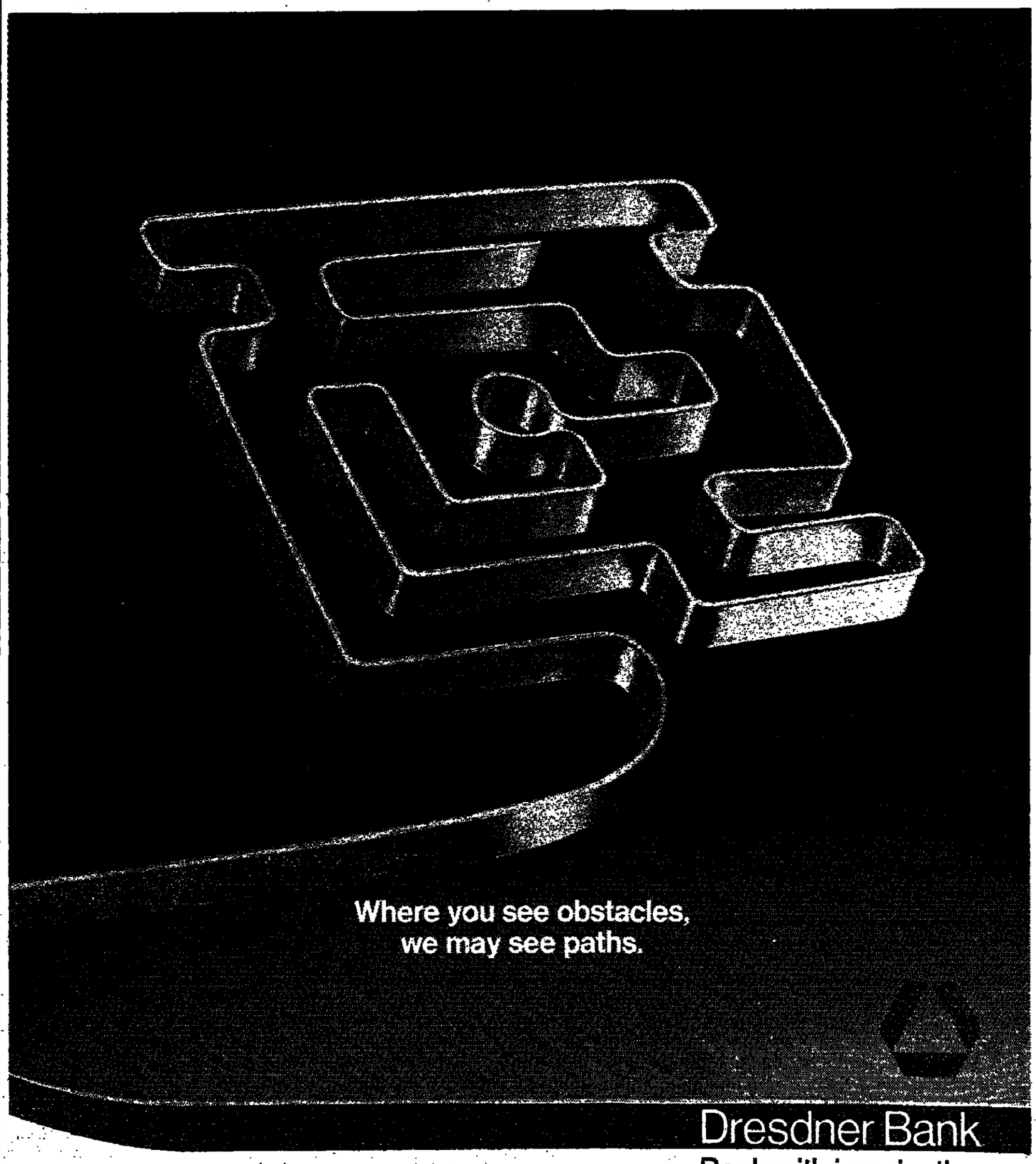
The difficulties start at the third stage: the elections. Many Koreans and diplomats believe that if, as the new charter stipulates, Gen. Chun is to respect human rights, including habeas corpus and freedom of the press, and if he is to allow free debate, as he has appeared to promise, he risks unleashing widespread criticism of his own recent past.

There is also considerable questioning of how Gen. Chun could risk free discussion of the case of the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who has been charged with fomenting the Kwangju revolt although he was in prison 100 miles away the day before the riots began. Mr. Kim was sentenced to death by court-martial; his appeal has started in a higher military court.

Despite press censorship, word of the treatment given to Mr. Kim in prison has begun to filter down to the public.

The new constitution outlaws torture or the use of confessions extracted by maltreatment in prison — the only evidence offered against Mr. Kim and 23 co-defendants at a trial in which the prosecution did not summon a witness.

Whatever the outcome of Mr. Kim's appeal, the case is likely to have an effect on Gen. Chun's efforts to gain the support necessary to carry through his program under the new constitution.



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The Big Debate

The long-awaited debate between President Carter and Ronald Reagan was dull theater, but as politics, it was fascinating and it matters. Since it was held with only a week to go in the campaign and as much as 25 percent of the popular vote not firmly committed, it is bound to have a substantial, if not decisive impact on the outcome of the election. Winning the debate can mean only one thing — getting the soft vote. Both candidates developed strategies to do that. And both succeeded in leaving some of the grosser cliches of the campaign by the wayside.

Mr. Carter, for example, by comparison with Mr. Reagan, managed to look quite presidential. He was composed, articulate, serious, but not totally humorless, and although he has terrible difficulties pronouncing the word "nuclear," neither his voice nor his accent detracted much from the image. Mr. Reagan, by comparison with the president, did not appear especially dimwitted. He had some facts and figures at his command — fewer than Mr. Carter, but enough to make the point — his arguments were consistent and he did not blunder.

Mr. Carter did not appear mean-spirited or petty. When he was asked by Barbara Walters to criticize his opponent, he began with an atypical but appropriate light touch: His "Reluctant as I am to say anything critical about Governor Reagan ... " earned the biggest laugh of the debate from the audience. By contrast, Mr. Reagan, the old pro, seemed a bit uncomfortable and one or two of his prepared quips were rather awkwardly shoe-horned in.

Mr. Carter seemed more adept at keeping the focus on the issues that he believes will help him, especially war and peace, an area in which Mr. Reagan has been on the defensive. To attract uncommitted voters, the former governor of California needs to dispel the notion that he is too belligerent, inexperienced and lacks the judgment to be trusted with the button. It is not certain that he did that, but he projected a sufficiently responsible image so that the impression was probably not reinforced.

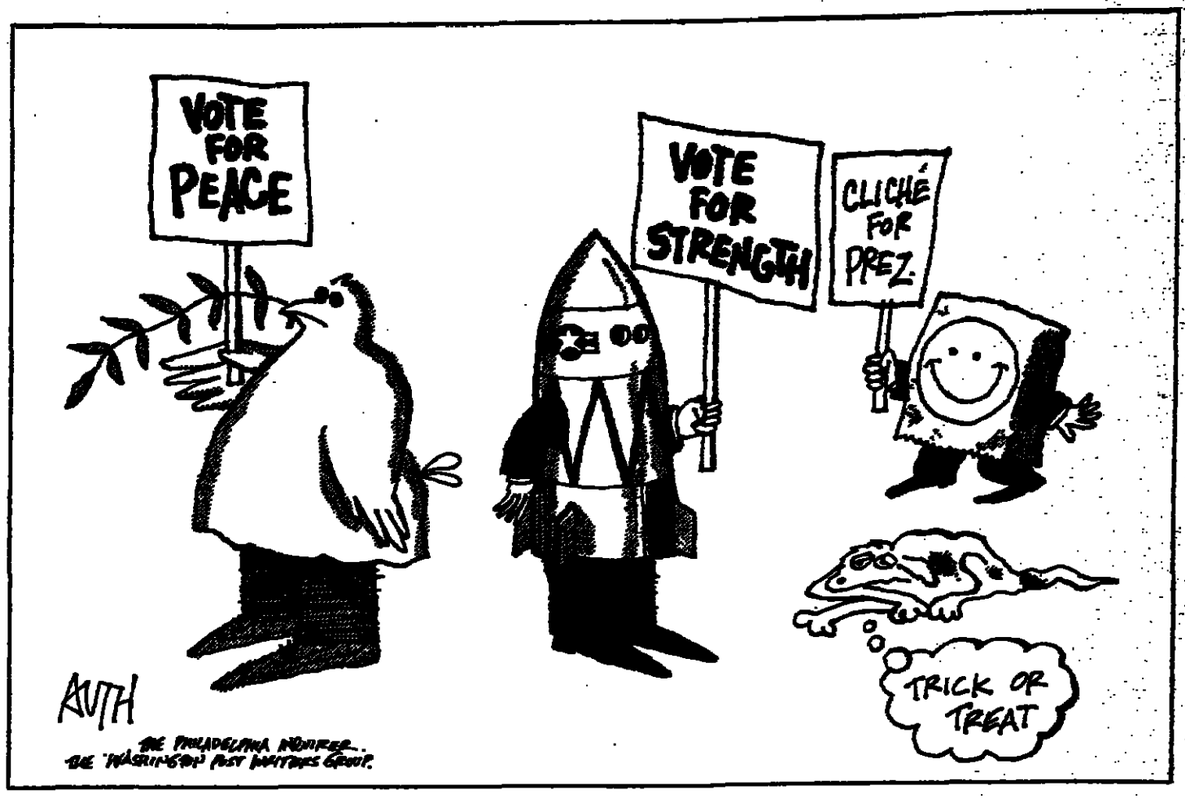
Mr. Reagan criticized Mr. Carter effectively on his management of the economy, but in this case, for the most part, he was probably preaching to the converted. He made his most telling point in his final remarks when he asked, "Are you and your family and your country better off than you were four years ago?" The president's defense of his economic record consisted of an attack on Mr. Reagan's proposals, including the 30 percent Kemp-Roth tax reduction, which he labeled as "ridiculous."

But Mr. Carter also invoked the Democratic Party and its traditions to suggest that his policies would show more concern for working people. Despite his administration's record — Gov. Reagan referred to a "misery index," which combines the inflation and unemployment rates, of more than 20 percent — the president was persuasive in projecting his concern. Mr. Reagan may well have scored some debating points on a number of questions having to do with the inner cities, the minimum wage and social security, but the president created an impression of greater compassion.

Mr. Carter found ways to attack Mr. Reagan on the issue of nuclear nonproliferation and he used his answer on the same question on terrorism to try and reassure Jewish voters that his committment to Israeli security is firm. But with the exception of SALT, the debate was devoid of any real foreign policy discussion. Both candidates apparently concluded, as their recent campaigning has indicated, that there are only two issues that matter — war and peace and the economy.

But issues aren't all that matter. If they were, there wouldn't be large numbers of undecided voters less than a week from election day. The debate demonstrated once again that there are significant differences between the two men on the issues. The question that remains for most of those who have yet to make up their minds is competence. Irrespective of how they do it, who can keep the country out of war and who can bring down inflation and unemployment?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



Debating Game: No Fatal Mistakes

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Tuesday night presidential debate was a little like a dramatic professional football game before a vast television audience, with both sides hoping for the long winning touchdown and fearing the disastrous fumble.

There was neither. There were no winning touchdowns or fatal turnovers. It was a courteous and civilized debate, but Ronald Reagan probably came out of it better than when he went in. He had been condemned as an amiable old man who couldn't argue the intricacies of foreign or domestic policy, but at least he held his own against Jimmy Carter's superior mastery of the facts. In that sense, with the popularity polls sliding against him, he did a little better than a scoreless tie.

Frank R. Kent of The Baltimore Sun once wrote a book called "The Great Game of Politics," but politics these days is no game and is certainly not great. The rules are strict in pro football. Not so in politics. In this debating game, the object is not so much how to fool the opposition as how to fool the public. The decisive thing is not whether the game plan for the next four years is sound, but whether it is popular at the moment.

No Whistles

The reporters are supposed to be the umpires in these debates, but they have no whistles.

It would be quite different if the League of Women Voters or some other private institution representing the national interest defined the questions for decision in the coming years, and then selected the questioners.

But that's not the way it was in Cleveland. The league suggested at the end of long negotiations 22 possible questioners. But Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan had a veto over questioners they didn't want — which is no criticism of the questioners they agreed upon, but it raises the issue of whether the candidates should be free to pick the umpires and whether the media should be part of this game.

Even so, there is something to be said for such debates between the leading candidates at the end of the campaign. They have been going their separate ways for two years, usually speaking to carefully limited and selected audiences where they can get regional TV coverage and try to look popular on the national network evening news.

The TV Game

In this sense, presidential politics is a "game" — the television game. The candidates have learned how to use the Sunday morning national television shows for free publicity, and they do it very cleverly, often not really "facing the nation," or "meeting the press," or confronting the issues with answers, but evading them all.

Likewise, the presidential "press conference" is no longer what it was supposed to be, and maybe never was — a regular accounting by the president to the questions reporters thought were on the public mind. It is now a sometime thing, chosen by the president when he can't avoid it, or feels he can exploit it for his own purposes.

At least, the presidential debate is none of these things. It brought the candidates together in a sort of town meeting of the nation when the people were watching and many of them were even listening — more people than are likely to vote.

Judging Character

This is important, but what does it mean? There are some things the mass of the people can do. They are fairly good at judging character when they get a chance, which isn't often. They can usually distinguish between wit and wisdom in open debate. But there are some things they cannot do.

For example, they cannot pass judgment on the most intricate questions now facing the winner of this election: They can long for the liberation of the hostages in Iran but cannot calculate the consequences of backing Iran against Iraq and defending the nation's future Mideast interests.

They can shake their fists at the Soviet Union and insist that the United States be "No. 1" in military power, but they haven't a clue about what this would cost, or what it would do to the rest of the budget, or even if we could afford an endless arms race.

The people can complain about prices and unemployment, with good reason, and reject the remedies proposed by both Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, but in the end they cannot decide but have to trust and choose. Maybe the debate in Cleveland helped them decide.

Political Pole

It is allowed in the United States to criticize everybody but the people — particularly to condemn everybody who comes forward to try to lead us through our problems and especially those who get to the top of this slippery political pole.

But the people chose Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan in a more democratic process and with more votes than ever before, and it could be that their judgment is as good as the people's — maybe even a little better. What is clear is that the United States is now in trouble not because of the Russians or Ayatollah Khomeini or anyone else overseas, but right here at home.

The Ford Motor Co. lost $595 million and General Motors $567 million in the third quarter of 1980. The U.S. economy is the central issue in this election, not the hostages or the Russians, for unless the economy is brought into balance there will be no social balance at home or military balance abroad.

On how to deal with this, Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan obviously disagreed in Cleveland, and so do the voters, but despite the candidates' efforts to bamboozle or terrify the voters about other threats in the rest of the world, the presiding issue, on which most other issues hang for the rest of this decade, is how to get things in order at home and in the rest of the Western Hemisphere. That is what will have to be decided in the election next Tuesday.

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Wanted: British Labor Chief

By Wayland Young

LONDON — This week the Labor Party began to choose its new leader, in conditions which everybody knows make it as likely to break up as not. The most important result of this choice may well be the shape of the breakup: Will the left or the right rump be the larger and which will get the party machine?

Under existing rules, four men will compete for the votes of the Labor Members of Parliament — and one other will do so without actually standing. But there are, as is inevitable in a time of deep crisis, many resolutions before the Labor parliamentarians urging them to change their own rules before the start. For some time, the party conference, the extra-parliamentary authority, has resolved that the leader should be elected not by MPs alone, but, as for instance in West Germany and in the British Liberal Party, by a college which also contains people (so far unspecified) from outside Parliament: party activists, party members, the trade unions.

Confusion

Earlier this month, the party conference turned down all the compositions which had been suggested for this college, and voted for a special meeting of its own in January to sort out the confusion.

The party's (extra-parliamentary) National Executive Committee proposed to the MPs that they should simply not hold the election now, but just carry on under the deputy leader until January. This motion was dismissed by a vote of 2-1 last Tuesday. Another motion before MPs is that whoever they choose now should only serve until the special conference. Yet another is that their choice should be referred to all paid-up party members, and that the proposed special conference should be cancelled unless the membership rejected the MPs' choice. In practice, of course, the MPs will brush these aside too, and just go ahead and vote.

The election is an elimination ballot between four people and may take three or four weeks. At these elections, there has always been highly developed "plumping": This means a number of people agree to vote at various stages for someone they don't want in an attempt to ensure that their real enemy is eliminated early. They then switch their votes in later ballots to their real choice. It will thus be hard to follow what is happening.

Tussle

The tussle will be between those who want someone strong and honest enough to knock the special conference into shape so that it produces a democratic party constitution for the future: That is, one where the queen's government, when it is a Labor government, is led not by the choice of the tiny unrepresentative local party committees or the great bloc votes of the trade unions (many of whose members belong to the Conservative, Communist and other parties), but by someone genuinely elected by the people's representatives.

Such a man might presumably lead the conference back to earth from its present gossamer whims: The prohibition of private schools, unconditional nuclear disarmament, withdrawal from NATO cooperation, unconditionally leaving the Common Market, abolishing the House of Lords without providing any balance whatever to an omnipotent House of Commons composed, on the Labor side, no longer of representatives but of delegates, and so forth.

The candidate most likely to succeed in doing these things is Denis Healey, who is an unusual character. That is to say, he has high intellectual attainments, but also excels at, and seems to revel in, a straightforward shouting match. He has greater Cabinet experience than any other contender, and might just possibly win on the first ballot next week. If he does, the party will move toward a split which, if it happens at all, will consist of only the atrabilious Communist bureaucrats dropping off. Mr. Healey holds the best hopes of the Democratic left in Britain now.

Out of EEC

Another interesting contender is Peter Shore, who is also a firm, honest and intelligent man. His magnificent speeches about some of the outrages committed during the strikes of the winter of 1978-79 called up a strong if largely unrecorded response in the people at large. His colleagues have not forgotten this. But he has unfortunately become emotionally committed to unconditional withdrawal from the EEC.

The elderly Michael Foot, long a leading light on the left of the party, former stump orator, still a good book reviewer, pleasant companion, is personally liked by almost everyone, but he has very little ministerial, as opposed to parliamentary experience, and his view of history stops at the meetings of the Labor Party which agreed to West German rearmament in 1952. If he were elected, he would with charm and dignity allow the hard-left cadres to place themselves above the law in the party structure.

Cold Approach

The same is true of John Silkin, whose cold and self-satisfied approach makes him appear only a less pleasant route to the same end. He is known in Britain for little more than his anti-Europeanism.

Beyond these four, there is one "ghost" candidate: Tony Benn, the dynamic and hypocritical darling of the extra-parliamentary cadres. He is not running because he would not stand a cat's chance in hell among the people who know him and have worked with him. He is saving himself for the electoral college, if that ever comes about.

Shirley Williams, Britain's best natural leader among the Social Democrats, cannot stand because she lost her seat in Parliament at the last election and neither of her closest allies, David Owen and Bill Rodgers, have quite the stature to stand in for her. Yet her return to Parliament in due course, and Roy Jenkin's return to British politics in January after four years heading the European Commission in Brussels, means that the present leadership election will of itself settle very little. With the general election not due until 1984, left-of-center political arrangements in Britain remain thoroughly unsettled: Disbandment and realignment look like the order of the day.

Wayland Young is a British writer and as Lord Kennet is a Labor member of the House of Lords. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

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Muskie On Policy Abroad: I

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Listening to Secretary of State Edmund Muskie ruminate upon his first five turbulent months in office, you get, first of all, the impression of a man grown increasingly comfortable with the challenges of the job and more than willing to talk about them.

But you also get the sense of a man increasingly uncomfortable with the working conditions — and reluctant to talk about that. He will not specify for the record exactly what he thinks needs to be done to curtail the role of the National Security Council staff or its chief, National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. He will not discuss "personalities."

But the conclusion you come away with is inescapable: If there is a second Carter administration, there is almost certainly going to have to be some early resolution of the continuing struggle between the NSC staff and the State Department over who is responsible for what in the conduct of diplomacy, and in the making — and official stating — of policy.

Unknowable

All this is another way of saying that when you are weighing the foreign policy unknowables of Ronald Reagan against the record of Jimmy Carter, you have to take into account a significant unknowable about President Carter. If he chooses to go on managing foreign policy in the same old way, my hunch (and it it no more than that) is that he will have to do so without the services of Secretary Muskie.

But if Mr. Muskie prevails, even perhaps only in a matter of degree, predictions are somewhat easier. This is the first of two reports on a long conversation with the secretary in which he set forth in a concerned, contemplative and confident tone his developing views about foreign policy priorities for the long haul; about how to deal with the Russians; about the utter necessity to push hard for ratification of the SALT-2 treaty; about the requisites of diplomacy and the role of the secretary of state.

"What I like about diplomacy — probably the only thing I like," he says, "is that it is conducted in such a civilized way." As for his celebrated temper ("I have it, I use it, and I can lose it"), it doesn't work in diplomacy: "You discuss your differences, you don't raise your voices, so that if a point comes when some display of emotion is in order, it's more credible."

He dislikes the "confrontational" approach: "You can't have a dialogue with the Russians if you're shouting at them all the time." He thinks he has a "healthy relationship" with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and finds it "interesting" that more than once Mr. Gromyko has interrupted his translator "for having translated what he said too harshly."

Just a Ploy?

It could be just a ploy, he concedes — he does not give the impression of having illusions about the Russians. On the contrary, he finds them "not easy to read" and puts at the top of his list of priorities for the next four years the job of "taking the right reading of the Soviet Union."

His own reading? Skeptical. He thinks the Soviet threat has been overdone in the campaign: Their "limitations and shortcomings don't get much attention." But the Soviet Union "surely is a superpower and must be respected."

While he remains "ambiguous," for example, about the real Soviet objectives in Afghanistan, he doesn't entirely discount their claim that their purposes are limited to dealing with "instability" in a neighboring country of vital security interest to them. And so he believes that ultimately the Russians will see it in their interest to withdraw for the sake of restoring profitable relations with the West — if steady pressure is kept on them to do so.

Effective Embargo

He thinks the U.S. grain embargo has, and will continue to, cost the Russians heavily, and that the cutoff of technology is a serious loss to them. The trouble, he admits, is that the administration oversold the idea that these measures, plus the Olympic boycott, would be "punitive" enough to force the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan before they have restored it to reasonable stability.

It is, in short, a balanced, cautious estimate: "The Soviets are competitive — they're not going to abandon their effort to prove that their kind of society is right." But they are also encircled, suspicious, beleaguered. So while he would resist Soviet encroachments, Mr. Muskie thinks the "question really is the extent to which the Soviet Union can be made to feel comfortable on this planet — without being expansionist."

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End of the Fiat Strike

Italy began this month without a government, the previous one having fallen in an attempt to tighten its economic policy. Meanwhile, an angry strike was under way at the huge Fiat automobile plant in Turin, over layoffs and reassignments. In both cases the causes were essentially the same — the slowing of the European economy following last year's oil crisis.

The slowdown continues, but the Fiat strike came to a curious and unexpected end a couple of weeks ago. Not unrelated to it, a new government has now taken office committed to a program of stringency very similar to its predecessor's. One prominent loser was the Communist Party. The Italian Communists seem to do well in times of rising prosperity, and less well in national adversity.

Fiat, Italy's largest privately owned company, wanted to lay off some 14,000 employees for the same reason that the U.S. automobile companies have laid off several hundred thousand. The market for cars is in a recession around the world. But layoffs are not an accepted fact of industrial life in Italy, and the strike had gone on for five weeks. The Communists were vehemently urging the unions to stand fast.

Then, one day in mid-October, 40,000 Fiat employees and their supporters marched through Turin demanding the right to go back to work. It was the ultimate repudiation of both their own union leadership and, of course, the Communists. A court ruled that employees were entitled to police protection if they wanted to go into the plant. Mumbling something about a desire to avoid violence, the unions liastily settled for the best they could get. It's a decent outcome. Some layoffs will be delayed. Some automobile workers are going on a state-subsidized furlough for a year while Fiat retools for its new models and hopes for a recovery in auto sales. It wasn't a defeat for labor, but for an ideological crusade.

The fortunes of the Italian Communists have been in a state of gradual decline for the past two years. On the left, the original diagnosis was that the party had become too bourgeois and too addicted to middle-class respectability. But the Fiat affair is at least a suggestion that the resort to radical industrial action is not necessarily going to improve the party's standing.

A few days after the march in Turin, the new government took office in Rome. Like just about every other government in the industrial world, it is committed to a renewed attempt to reduce the inflation rate. There's a sign of hope for it in the way the Fiat strike came to an end.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

No Compromise in Kampuchea

The [Chinese] insistence that [Vietnamese] military withdrawal from Kampuchea must precede any political settlement may look like attachment to principle: It is certainly no help towards a compromise.

Only a shift in China's position might encourage the Vietnamese to be more open-minded about elections in Kampuchea in a way that would earn Asean's (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) approval. But China's insistence on military withdrawal as a priority will undoubtedly be interpreted in Hanoi as an intention to go on backing the Khmer Rouge guerrillas as a fighting force and not merely as one among other political elements in Kampuchea's future.

In other words, the senseless fighting will go on, with another dry season offensive now in the offing. All the same, Asean will go on trying and Western support for their efforts should not be relaxed.

— From The Times (London).

On the U.S. Hostages

If the U.S. hostages are set free, the United States will resume trade relations with Tehran. Jet fuel and military spare parts will top the shopping list. Iran — probably next spring — will have a chance to reverse the tide of battle. That can be presented as a stab in the Sunni back, a macabre example of superpower machination. Iraq's friends in the Gulf — and Europe — may be vehement in their anger. But President Carter, to be fair, has always stressed his fervent desire to end Iran's isolation. His aim — and the West's true aim — is the establishment of benign trade relations with whoever happens to hold power in the country ...

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 30, 1905

LONDON — An editorial in the Daily Telegraph observes: "We cannot imagine Russia without a czar and without a czar of the present dynasty. To the millions, who profess to call themselves Russians, the czar is the only emblem of unity and nationality. Bureaucracy is doomed and if autocracy were destroyed nothing would remain but a sort of isolated provincial patriotism, which would reduce the Russian Empire to the position of South America. Such a result would be ruinous for Russia and disastrous for Europe. It ought to be the fervent prayer of Europe that Nicolas II will recognize and pursue the path that duty marks out for him."

Fifty Years Ago

October 30, 1930

RIO DE JANEIRO — Revolutionary leaders headed by Gen. Jurez Tavora, who arrived here today by airplane from Bahia, announce that they have agreed to place the presidency in the hands of Dr. Getulio Vargas when he makes his triumphal entry from Sao Paulo tomorrow. He is likely to organize a Cabinet immediately. Police continue to arrest former government leaders and politicians whose activities probably will be investigated as soon as Dr. Vargas obtains power. The political prisoners are being treated well, reports say, and only former President Washington Luis, a prisoner in Copacabana fortress, is forbidden communication with friends.

Letters

Galbraith Faulted

In his article on "Friedmanism in Britain" (IHT, Oct. 15), John Kenneth Galbraith conveniently ignores some crucial aspects of the background against which Margaret Thatcher's policies are being carried out.

There is no mention, for example, of the fact that her government inherited all the consequences of the strikes and disputes of the winter of 1978-79, especially the Clegg "Comparability Commission" (now fortunately defunct) with its exorbitant wage awards — many well above 20 percent. Surely this must have had a significant impact on the rate of inflation?

As for unemployment, which has now topped the 2 million mark, Prof. Galbraith should not forget that nearly 1.5 million were inherited from the previous Labor government, whose policies he, presumably, finds more palatable, but in whose term of office unemployment actually doubled.

Prof. Galbraith should be careful not to give too many hostages to fortune too early, lest he be forced to eat some or all of his words by 1983/1984.

C.E. BRANCOVAN.
Manchester, England.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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1979

U.S. Envoy Urged Contacts With Opposition

essimistic Cables on Shah Angered Carter

is the fourth article in a se-

By Scott Armstrong
Washington Post Service

SHINGTON — On Nov. 9, the U.S. ambassador to Iran, im Sullivan, sent an eyes-only to the secretary of state in ington urging a major policy e toward the embattled shah. evolution in Iran was growhe shah seemed doomed, and ominant figure emerging was 8-year-old Ayatollah Ruhol-Khomeini, whose character outlook were virtually un- to American policymakers. . Sullivan, once an enthusiasoster of the shah, was now a rt to dire forecasts. He titled ble: "Thinking the Unthink-

ers in the State Department had persuaded themselves the shah's new military govent had prospects for success jarred by Mr. Sullivan's pestic message. In it he postulatat if the new military governof Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari to subdue quickly the growrmoil, the shah would probaot survive. With that in mind, id, the United States should contingency planning. Be- U.S. interests were fundaally to preserve the independof Iran as an ally, and be- Iran was surrounded by a ellation of potentially hostile ns, Mr. Sullivan said, a g, effective, pro-American ry was fundamental. erefore, plans should be made utting the armed forces in with whatever new governwas likely to emerge. Because new government would not survive for long without Ayh Khomeini's approval, Mr. an urged Washington to preto meet secretly with opposirepresentatives most closely iated with the ayatollah to out what he would accept to Iran's armed forces intact. . Sullivan believed that the erson to approach would be li Bazargan, an engineer who ed Ayatollah Khomeini's ng and was well regarded by ctions of the opposition — lergy, the bazaaris, the Na- Front and the workers. Unnost of the other members of National Front, he was un- d by old jealousies and intere rivalries. One of Mr. Sulli- political officers had met him the week before. His on social reform and civil were suited to Mr. Sullivan's n of a appropriate head of

anse such an approach l be tantamount to a deserof the shah, the substance of ssions with Mr. Bazargan l have to be totally secret. If ah learned of it, it could be ely the signal that would him to give up all hope. in turn, could leave a disasvacuum.

Severe Reaction

sident Carter's reaction to ullivan's cable was severe. He with his national security er, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and led the rest of his appoints for the day.

y had he not been told that s in Iran were at the point e the U.S. ambassador was to abandon the shah? What going on in the State Depart-, in the CIA, in the National ity Agency, in the Defense ligence Agency? Aside from a eferences about the unhappiof religious groups and radipposition members with the no one had warned him that s were this serious. In a meetof top intelligence advisers, blamed the State Depart-

Through November and into December of 1978, American intelligence reports and appraisals of the situation in Iran continued to be marked by what had become a steady pattern: the outlook for the shah was stable one day, his collapse imminent on the next. Mr. Brzezinski remained constant on the need to stand by the shah; advisers in the State Department were split.

Despite Mr. Sullivan's strongly worded cable, many members of his own staff in Tehran were unaware that their boss had lost confidence in the shah's chances of survival. They continued to send in reports that conflicted with Mr. Sullivan's own appraisals and, anxious not to create panic by broadcasting his own drastic shift in position, Mr. Sullivan did not stop them.

The president asked the Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and the Treasury secretary, Michael Blumenthal, to stop in Iran for a candid appraisal of the shah's position.

When Mr. Blumenthal lunched with the shah Nov. 21, he was a bit taken aback. The State Department briefing papers had told him the shah "remains in firm control and has stated categorically that he will not step down." But Mr. Blumenthal found the Iranian leader sullen and listless. As the Cabinet officer tried to reassure the shah about American attitudes, the shah seemed not to hear.

Another Try

When Mr. Blumenthal's gloomy report reached Washington, Undersecretary of State David Newsom decided to try again at the White House. He assembled three analysts who had recently briefed him on their tour of Iran and sent them to enlighten Mr. Brzezinski's staff on how bad things really were. The group, accompanied by the Iranian desk officer, Henry Precht, met with Mr. Brzezinski's deputy, David Aaron, and the National Security Council specialist on Iran, Navy Capt. Gary Sick, in the Situation Room of the White House.

After the State Department group had spent an hour describing the total deterioration of support for the shah, Mr. Aaron interrupted Mr. Precht to ask a question.

"Tell me, Henry, exactly who is the opposition?" Mr. Aaron asked.

"The people, David, the people," Mr. Precht responded tartly.

The State Department team left totally discouraged. They felt the White House was losing touch with reality in Iran.

Mr. Sullivan's cables from Tehran, meanwhile, took on a sarcastic quality. From the White House viewpoint, Mr. Sullivan's ego undercut his effectiveness as an advocate of U.S. policy. A White House staffer said the president was tired of Mr. Sullivan's "smart-ass attitude and smart-ass cables."

But Sen. Byrd's personal report did not brighten the picture either. He informed the White House that he found the shah impotent to alter the course of his slide.

International Pressure

While the president absorbed these reports, tremendous international pressure was being applied for a last-ditch effort to keep the shah in power. Because of their need for oil and their investments, some in the State Department felt, the Western powers believed the most likely method of maintaining stability was to prop up the shah.

From all the competing voices, the president had to choose. What was the reality in Iran? And what could the United States do at this point to gain control over events?

When Mr. Blumenthal returned at the end of November with his personal report, he also had a businesslike suggestion for resolving the internal debate: get an outside opinion.

Mr. Blumenthal told the president he had been shocked by the shah's demoralized appearance. He said Mr. Sullivan had told him to expect the shah to be downcast, but at the same time, State Department briefing papers were declaring that the shah could regain control of events. Mr. Blumenthal questioned whether the latter opinion was sound. He advised the president to seek an outside appraisal, and recommended that Mr. Carter appoint George Ball, a former undersecretary of state and now a partner in a New York investment house, to conduct it.

Brzezinski Concurs

Mr. Blumenthal's advice was seconded by Mr. Brzezinski, who told colleagues he was sure Mr. Ball would see things the same way he did. Mr. Ball arrived in Washington immediately and Mr. Brzezinski installed him in the Executive Office Building, where he began sifting through all the intelligence reports he could find.

Mr. Ball, then 68, had known many among the Iranian elite for 30 or 40 years and had traveled frequently to Iran. Years earlier, he had heard firsthand of the frustration with corruption under the shah and had thought the shah's penchant for advanced weaponry to be irrational.

From the reports he read and conversations with administration aides, Mr. Ball rapidly came to the conclusion that the shah could not be saved. He seized on the possibility of installing the National Front in power, despite the CIA reports citing the weakness of the front.

Finally, on Dec. 13, Mr. Ball met with Mr. Carter. He told the president that the shah, like Humpty Dumpty, could never be put together again because there had been a "national regurgitation by the Iranian people." Even the professional and middle classes were now against him. What the United States had to do, Mr. Ball said, was work out the transfer of power to "responsible hands before Khomeini comes back and messes everything up."

Mr. Ball warned that Mr. Brzezinski's hard-line "crackdown" approach could not succeed. Army troops might refuse to fire at demonstrators, he said, leading to the disintegration of the military. If the military did hold together, then there would be great, bloody confrontations leading to prolonged civil war.

One way or the other, Mr. Ball told Mr. Carter, the shah should be told he ought to leave the country for awhile and begin to share power with others. It was the only way he could avoid letting the country fall into the hands of Communists and religious extremists. Mr. Ball did, however, recommend that the shah could continue as regent and as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Mr. Carter would not budge. Mr. Ball departed for a Florida vacation.

Afterward, Mr. Brzezinski, unhappy with Mr. Ball's recommendations, once again made his case for standing by the shah. The shah had made it through the most dangerous holiday period; he could ride out the protests. The "council of notables" made no sense, Mr. Brzezinski said, because the National Front leaders were weak, had no popular support and no respect from the military leadership. The result, Mr. Brzezinski said, would be a crumbling at the first push from Iranian Communists or an aggressive move by the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, Mr. Brzezinski said, only the military could meet a threat from Ayatollah Khomeini, and from all appearances and intelligence reports, the military was still intensely loyal to the shah. What the shah needed from the president was a clear signal that the United States would back him to the end.

Draft of Letter

According to sources in the State Department, Mr. Brzezinski then drafted a letter for the president to send the shah, which unambiguously urged him to use force to put down the demonstrations. The letter, three sources said, spoke of issues of greater importance than liberalization of Iranian society.

A draft of the letter was sent to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for State Department comments; key aides to Mr. Vance were shocked by it.

Mr. Vance spoke to the president immediately, according to these sources, and said he wanted to be sure that Mr. Carter understood that language of the draft would likely be interpreted by the shah as an invitation for widespread violence against his people. And if the shah did not accept the advice, but abdicated, the letter could create a disaster for U.S. interests should it fall into the wrong hands.

Mr. Carter, according to State Department sources, told the secretary of state that he was willing to take the responsibility. He felt it was important for the shah to know that the United States was unambiguously behind him. According to these sources, the president believed that the shah had a new lease on life and should take advantage of it immediately.

Mr. Vance suggested changes in the draft to make it slightly more ambiguous, which were accepted. But the White House now says the message was never sent.

In any case, advice from Washington had no impact on the shah's decisions. He did not order any crackdown.

In Tehran, Mr. Sullivan was not consulted about the draft letter, but he was infuriated by the representations of U.S. policy by the Iranian ambassador to the United States, Ardeshir Zahedi; by the president's refusal to approve contacts with the opposition; by Mr. Brzezinski's persistence in backing the shah.

For months, State Department officials had warned Mr. Sullivan that he was on thin ice with the White House, that Mr. Brzezinski and to a lesser extent the president felt that his cables were impudent and improperly critical of the National Security Council and Mr. Carter. The new cable got Mr. Carter's attention.

"Pull him out," the president ordered Mr. Vance, according to State Department sources.

Mr. Vance objected. Firing Mr. Sullivan would make it appear that the United States was deserting the shah.

Mr. Carter was adamant; he said he wanted Mr. Sullivan's "ass."

Mr. Vance suggested that instead, Mr. Newsom, the undersecretary, be sent to Tehran to give Mr. Sullivan an official but private reprimand. Finally, the president relented.

As it turned out, Mr. Newsom was too busy to make the trip. Mr. Sullivan stayed on the job, unaware that the president wanted him fired, as events in Iran headed toward the climax.



Joseph Franklin

Suspect Arrested In Sniper Attacks On Blacks in U.S.

The Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla. — A reputed Nazi sympathizer wanted for questioning in a series of sniper attacks on blacks, including civil rights leader Vernon Jordan Jr., has been arrested after a two-month nationwide manhunt, officials said.

Joseph Franklin was arrested in Lakeland, Fla., on Tuesday, three days before a scheduled visit there by President Carter. Federal officials said they had linked Mr. Franklin to a 1976 letter accusing Mr. Carter of "selling out to blacks."

He was jailed in Tampa on a federal warrant charging him with civil rights violations in the slaying of two black joggers in Salt Lake City on Aug. 20. Authorities said Mr. Franklin was arrested Sept. 25 in Florence, Ky., but escaped by climbing out a police station window.

An FBI spokesman said Mr. Franklin was also wanted for questioning in the wounding of Mr. Jordan, the National Urban League president, on May 29 in Fort Wayne, Ind., and in slayings in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oklahoma. However, other officials said Mr. Franklin had been all but ruled out as a suspect in the Jordan case.

The 30-year-old drifter was described by friends, relatives and police as having a deep-seated hatred for blacks. The Los Angeles Times said an aunt reported being told that Mr. Franklin had joined the American Nazi Party.

Killings Vowed Amid IRA Hunger Strike

Protestant Militia Threatens Ulster Foes

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press

BELFAST — Protestant extremists, alarmed at spreading Roman Catholic support for Irish guerrillas staging a hunger strike in Northern Ireland's Maze prison, have warned they will "eliminate" Irish Republican Army activists organizing protests to support the prisoners.

The threat late Tuesday by the Ulster Defense Association (UDA), the largest of the province's Protestant street armies, fueled the tension generated by the hunger strike "to the death" by seven convicted terrorists demanding that Britain recognize jailed IRA men as political prisoners.

At the same time, a reliable UDA source underlined the threat by claiming the organization's killer squads were responsible for the assassination of four persons, some connected to the prison protest, in recent weeks.

The source, who declined to be identified, said that other "leading lights" in the swelling protest now "face extermination" in what is shaping up as the most explosive crisis in Northern Ireland in several years.

The almost exclusively Catholic IRA is fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland and to unite the Protestant-dominated province with the Irish Republic, which is overwhelmingly Catholic.

The organization halted indiscriminate sectarian attacks on Catholics three years ago, but has admitted assassinating "known Republican targets" since then.

Sinn Fein, the Provisional IRA's political front, said it plans more street marches in support of the seven guerrillas staging the hunger strike, which began Monday. The seven are refusing all food but are taking liquids.

A spokesman, commenting on the UDA threats, said: "We know that those working on the prisons campaign are targets. We know we're at risk, but the campaign will go on until justice is done."

UDA Statement

The hunger strike, the UDA said in a statement, "is the latest in a long line of IRA propaganda in their attempt to discredit the state of Ulster."

It charged the IRA's Provisional wing with seeking to "create agitation, confrontation and social disorder" with the hunger strike and a wider protest by nearly 500 other convicted guerrillas in Maze prison outside Belfast.

The statement added: "Let the people who are embarking on this campaign be aware that the UDA will not be drawn into a sectarian war, but that it will use every means at its disposal to eliminate those who pose a threat to the state of Ulster and its peoples."

The UDA, bitterly opposed to unification of Ulster with the Irish Republic, is still a legal organization although it has been blamed for scores of killings in Northern Ireland's sectarian and political conflict in the past 11 years.

Unesco Panel Chief Warns Of Growing Media Control

Reuters

LONDON — Sean MacBride, the former Irish foreign minister and chief author of a controversial report on the news media, has forecast a growing movement by governments to control the flow of news.

Mr. MacBride Tuesday defended the media report, issued last February by a 16-member Unesco commission under his chairmanship, and said that its support for press freedom and opposition to censorship provided "useful ammunition" in resisting governmental encroachments.

"The struggle to control the media is going to increase very considerably in the next few years," he said at a press briefing. "I mean all governments, democratic and otherwise."

Criticism From West

The MacBride commission's three-year study was strongly criticized by Western delegations during a five-week conference of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which ended Tuesday in Belgrade.

Mr. MacBride denied charges that the commission supported the licensing of journalists and other government controls that could limit press freedom, especially in the Third World.

He said the commission's report opposed censorship and government interference with the dissemination of information, and upheld the rights of correspondents. It also called for free access to news sources.

Mr. MacBride said he believed "some elements of the Unesco secretariat were trying to manipulate the commission, but the commission was well aware of it and sufficiently competent to react against it."

Third World countries, backed by Unesco, called at the Belgrade meeting for a "new world information and communication order" to counter the impact made by international news agencies and foreign-owned newspapers.

Mr. MacBride said that journalists should "organize for the protection of journalists and the integrity of journalists," because, he said, more journalists were killed, tortured and imprisoned than were members of any other profession.

16 Police Killed In El Salvador

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — Military authorities have reported that 16 rural policemen were dragged from their homes in the town of Ilobasco by unidentified gunmen and killed.

The authorities said Tuesday that the policemen, who served in a semi-official reserve capacity, probably were killed by leftist guerrillas. They said the attackers escaped after the early-morning raid.

The deaths raised the toll from political violence in the previous 24 hours to 21. Five persons were reported killed late Monday night in San Miguel, about 70 miles east of the capital.

Bernd T. Matthias, 62, Discovered Superconducting Elements, Alloys

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Bernd T. Matthias, 62, who was said to have discovered more elements and compounds with superconducting properties than any other scientist, died Monday of a heart attack at his home in La Jolla, Calif.

For years, Dr. Matthias, who fled his native Germany during the Nazi era and eventually became a professor at the University of California at San Diego, was regarded as a leading candidate for a Nobel Prize in either chemistry or physics. He divided his time chiefly between San Diego and the Bell Telephone Laboratories Inc. in Murray Hill, N.J., although he also worked at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico.

According to Dr. Albert Clogston of Bell Laboratories, the most important contribution of Dr. Matthias and his co-workers was the discovery in 1954 of a superconducting alloy in which three atoms of niobium are mated with one of tin. It has become the "workhorse" material for a new generation of superconducting generators, magnets and transmission systems.

A superconductor loses all resistance to electricity at very low temperatures, thus carrying currents without loss of energy. Superconducting magnets are expected to be key elements in the multibillion-dollar effort to use fusion of hydrogen atoms to generate power.

Luis Aguirre-Edwards

NEW YORK (NYT) — Luis Aguirre-Edwards, 81, a former officer in the United States and Europe of the Grace National Bank, predecessor of the Marine Midland Bank, and a descendant of a family of Chilean diplomats and newspaper publishers, died in Santiago, Chile, Sept. 14, according to friends here.

Accident in Australia

Reuters

SYDNEY — About 40 persons were taken to a hospital Wednesday for treatment after inhaling fumes from a truck carrying dangerous poisons which slammed into a supermarket and caught fire in the town of Kempsey north of here.

Every piece of jewelry has a story to tell.

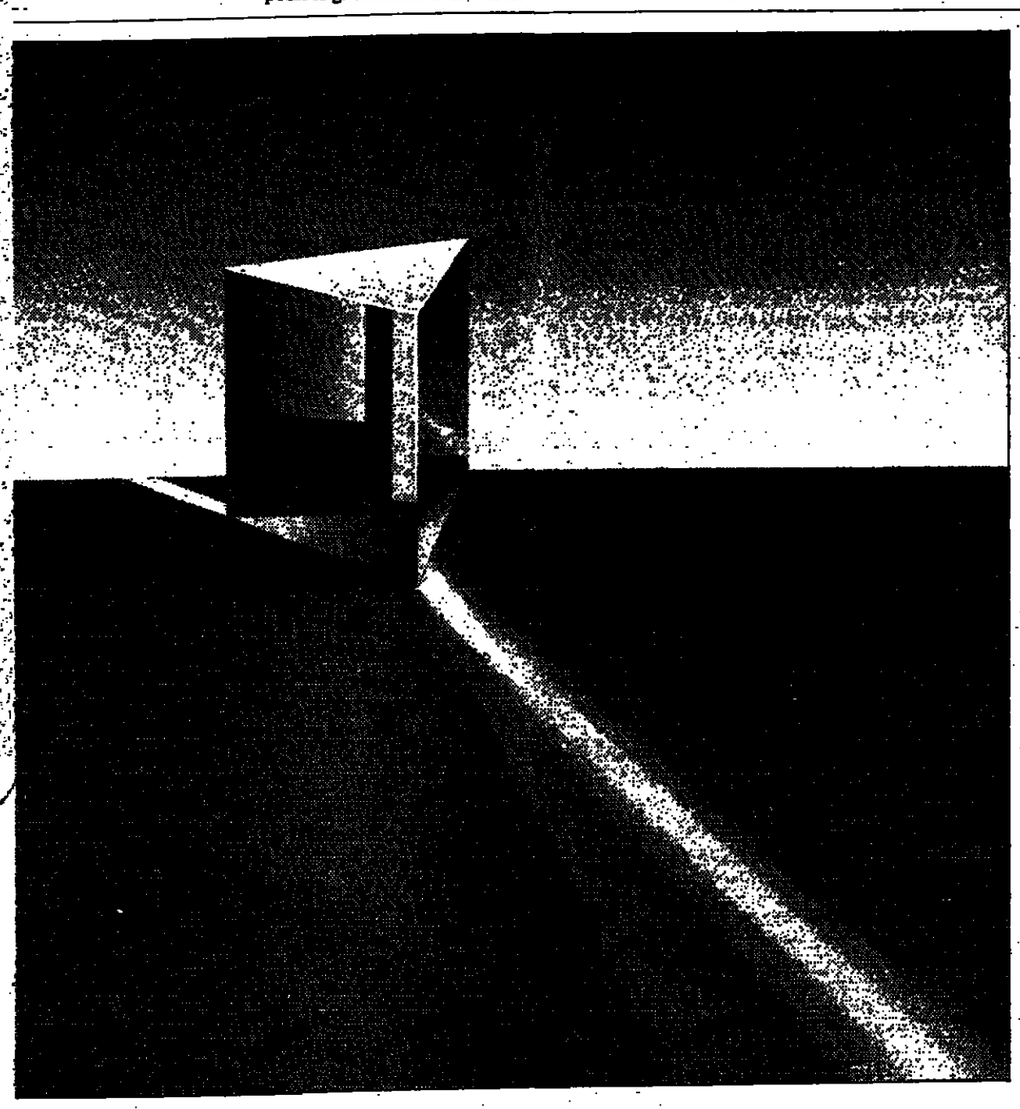


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INTERNATIONAL
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Carter and Reagan Grow Closer on Foreign Policy Positions

By Stephen Klaidman
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — If the campaign were to continue for another couple of weeks instead of grinding to a halt Tuesday, there is some indication that the foreign policies of President Carter and his Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, would come close to merging. Mr. Carter's positions have been evolving over four years, Mr. Reagan's over many months.

In the president's case, much of the change comes from facing the problems in the real world, not in simulated circumstances. Mr. Carter discovered, for example, that it was simply not possible to get the Soviet Union to agree to deep cuts in missile strength that were consistent with U.S. security needs.

Mr. Carter also learned that a human rights policy must take account of other U.S. interests, especially in the national security area. The same standards cannot apply in South Korea as in Chile.

Some of the changes undoubtedly result from political considerations. The decision to move quickly on SALT-2 ratification, for example, seems to spring from a perceived need to bolster the president's man-of-peace image. Mr. Carter never disavowed the SALT treaty, but his timing is suspect.

As for Mr. Reagan, his shift toward the center has to do with confronting another reality — scrutiny. President Carter's foreign policy ideas have been in the spotlight for four years. Mr. Reagan has never had a foreign policy before.

Delicate Shadings

The former governor of California, who has considerable experience in politics, but little in diplomacy, seemed to think that the ample language of the former could substitute, at least in a political campaign, for the delicate shadings required by the latter.

But now such notions as "nuclear superiority" have given way to the more sensitive call to "restore the margin of safety." The margin-of-safety idea is left ambiguous, as no doubt it should be. There is little question that the president also subscribes to the idea that there should be some sort of a margin of safety working to prevent nuclear war.

Mr. Reagan's disdain for SALT also has undergone some modification. He still contends that the treaty is badly flawed, but emphasizes his support for the process. Exposure to detailed criticism and politics have both played a part in determining that shift.

The fact is that any candidate for the U.S. presidency is bound to have foreign policy goals roughly similar to the general outlines of his predecessor. He cannot simply scrap that policy; he must build upon it.

The key question is how a president indends to accomplish his policy objectives and what his priorities will be. Here, both Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan have given some fairly strong indications of the direction that they would take.

What follows is an outline of Mr. Carter's posture and of Mr. Reagan's position in a number of critical areas. It demonstrates that the two men have a somewhat different view of the world, the place that the United States should take in it and what it would take to get the country where they believe it should be.

SALT and Defense

The president favors ratification of the SALT-2 treaty as negotiated and signed by himself and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Reagan would withdraw the treaty from Senate consideration and try to persuade the Soviet Union to enter into new negotiations that his national security adviser, William Van Cleave, says would "guarantee American survivability and deny superiority to the Soviet Union."

Mr. Van Cleave said in an interview that Mr. Reagan believes he will be able to persuade the Soviet Union that such a renegotiation of SALT-2, or negotiation of SALT-3 as he has called it, is a better alternative than confronting a determined United States with no treaty in force.

He said that it was not Mr. Reagan's intention to try to surpass or even match the Soviet Union in quantity of arms, but rather "to fix American vulnerabilities and deficiencies and close the gap between us and the Soviets." He added that the United States would have to improve its naval and air forces to compensate for areas of Soviet strength.

According to David Aaron, deputy national security adviser to the president, a second Carter administration would continue to emphasize arms control and the same set of military priorities. These include continued development of the MX mobile missile, which complements the SALT-2 agreement; deployment of Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe while pursuing talks with Moscow on theater nuclear weapons; development of a new strategic bomber; continued development of a rapid deployment force; and annual real increases in defense spending of close to 5 percent.

Mr. Reagan favors all those military options, although he would re-examine the proposed shell-game mode of deployment for the MX, and might advocate higher spending levels.

Soviet Relations

Mr. Carter is committed to a policy that encourages cooperation wherever possible, but he is willing to respond to specific Soviet actions such as the intervention in Afghanistan with moves such as the Olympic Games boycott and grain and technology embargoes. He tends not to see the Soviet hand in every situation around the world, as Mr. Reagan has suggested he does.

Mr. Reagan's basic approach is to be tough with the Russians despite his own estimation that for the next five years, at least, the Soviet Union will be stronger in both conventional and strategic terms than the United States. Nevertheless, he opposed the grain embargo. He appears to believe that increased U.S. military strength is a prerequisite for increasing opportunities for cooperation.

Obviously Mr. Reagan's intention to reject the SALT-2 treaty would complicate his relations with Moscow, even if he were able to convince the Soviet leaders that there is no alternative to negotiating a new agreement.



AP

Campaign '80: The Final Week

The long 1980 campaign for the White House is almost over. President Carter, left, has kept himself in shape by jogging — accompanied by a doctor. His Republican challenger, Ronald Reagan, *right*, was in apparent top form as he greeted supporters Tuesday night before debating the president in Cleveland.



UPI

Allied Relations

Both candidates favor close ties with the NATO allies and Japan. But they differ in their perceptions of what the Europeans think of the SALT treaty.

Mr. Carter takes European leaders such as Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany at their word when they say that they regard Senate ratification of SALT-2 as a critically important policy goal.

In the Reagan camp, Mr. Van Cleave says, "We've been in touch with allies who feel that this agreement is flawed and not clearly in the interest of Western security. They're between the rock and the hard place. Why should they oppose something that their No. 1 ally and their No. 1 adversary are for? We'll assure them that our problem is with the treaty, not the process."

It is not clear that any European head of government has told Mr. Reagan that he or she opposes ratification of the treaty. Nevertheless, Mr. Reagan says that despite his opposition to SALT-2, by pursuing a clear, consistent foreign policy he will be able to improve U.S.-allied relations.

Mr. Aaron, meanwhile, said that close consultations with the allies would have a high priority in a second Carter administration. He admits to some disagreement with the Europeans about the relative benefits of detente, but similar and probably more intense disagreement on that subject could be expected if Mr. Reagan were to become president.

China

After stumbling around a bit over the problem of U.S.-China relations and U.S. relations with Taiwan, Mr. Reagan now comes out just about where the Carter administration is on dealing with both countries.

Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan favor an expanding economic relationship between China and the United States and they are both for the sale of dual-purpose technology — items short of weaponry.

Neither Mr. Aaron nor Mr. Van Cleave would predict whether the United States would sell arms to China over the next four years. Mr. Aaron said that the United States would like to maintain an even-handed approach to relations with China and the Soviet Union, but that Soviet actions such as the intervention in Afghanistan and Soviet support for the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia make it difficult.

On Taiwan, the Carter administration has just infuriated Peking by granting Taiwan's representatives in the United States diplomatic privileges and accepting similar status for its staff in Taipei.

This angers the Chinese because it implies that Taiwan is sovereign, rather than a part of China. Mr. Reagan approves of the Carter administration move, which was announced before the election rather than after, because of a bureaucratic foul-up.

Middle East

Both candidates support a permanent peace in the area based on UN Security Council Resolution 242, which calls for substantial Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and security guarantees for Israel. Both also believe that it is important to draw Jordan into negotiations for Palestinian autonomy.

The president seems to be more interested than Mr. Reagan in bringing Palestinian representatives to the bargaining table. Mr. Van Cleave said that if Israel felt more secure about U.S. support, it would be inclined to take more risks.

Both sides contend that they would not, nor could they, ram conditions down Israel's throat. There has been widespread concern in the American Jewish community that in a second term, with no need to woo Jewish voters, Mr. Carter would do just that. It has been pointed out, however, that many of Mr. Reagan's close advisers, such as William Simon and George Schulz, have oil industry and other Arab-related business associations that might influence Mr. Reagan's Middle East policy decisions.

In the Gulf and Indian Ocean, Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan want to increase U.S. strength in similar ways. Mr. Van Cleave said that he had no objection to the sites that Mr. Carter has chosen in Oman, Somalia and Kenya to establish a U.S. presence. But he would add, if possible, the two Sinai air bases that Israel has returned to Egypt.

Third World

A Carter administration can be expected to continue to pay more attention to improving relations with the poor countries of Africa and Latin America than a Reagan administration. Mr. Reagan might be more pragmatic in accepting the excesses of pro-American rightist dictators, and Mr. Carter, especially after Iran, would probably be more sensitive to popular movements in these countries.

If there is a central philosophical position that would provide a beacon for Mr. Reagan's conduct of foreign policy, it is this: He believes that with resolve and a sense of national purpose, the United States can regain the same relative dominance it had in the years immediately after World War II.

Mr. Carter also believes in strong will and purposefulness, but he sees far more constraints than Mr. Reagan and believes that although the United States, overall, is still the world's strongest economic and military power, it cannot hope to dominate its friends and enemies as it did in the 1950s.

Congress: *Republican Gains Expected to Restore Balance of Parties on the Hill*

By Richard E. Cohen

WASHINGTON — The attention focused on the presidential race may obscure but it will not diminish the significance of what are being foreseen as some major Republican gains in the Nov. 4 congressional elections.

Although the gains may not be as dramatic as some Republican leaders predicted a few months ago, the result seems certain to give Congress a closer balance between the two major parties.

Furthermore, the numbers alone will not reflect the significance of whatever gains the Republicans do make on Tuesday, because they are poised to defeat several prominent members of the Democratic congressional leadership, including some longtime committee chairmen.

The loss of several such entrenched Democratic leaders would unnerve the party, Republican strategists have been quoted as saying, and make junior Democrats more cautious in the next Congress.

Although Republican hopes of taking control of the Senate are based on nearly all the close races going their way, they have a good chance of defeating enough Democrats to win more seats than they have controlled at any time since 1958, when the Democrats had a 49-47 majority. A consensus of political experts shows the Republicans winning a net 4 to 6 Senate seats to add to the 41 out of 100 they now hold.

In the House, Republicans likely will not come so close to threatening party control but they will take enough seats from the 273-159 Democratic advantage — perhaps 15 to 25 — to give them a more influential role on major issues.

Because they usually have controlled at least 60 percent of the seats in both the Senate and House during the last two decades, congressional Democrats typically have found little reason to cooperate with Republicans. The resulting frustration has left Republicans as a largely negative force with few constructive legislative suggestions.

This year's Republican resurgence has been caused by several factors, including rising inflation, interest rates and unemployment during the last two years of the Carter administration. Also, Congress's dismal standing in the public opinion polls, including surveys that show approval of the institution falling below 20 percent, has placed many senior incumbents accustomed to easy re-election on the defensive.

Party Funds

Much of the credit for improving Republican prospects goes to the encouragement and financial assistance Republican National Chairman Bill Brock has given to build local party organizations and to provide sophisticated instruction for candidates and campaign managers. The party has been able to finance these operations largely because it has been much more effective than the Democrats in using direct mail campaigns to develop a base of hundreds of thousands of small contributors.

As a result, the party which was battered in the 1974 election after the furor associated with Watergate and President Richard Nixon's resignation has made a strong recovery and has restored some life to the two-party system.

In fact, many of the Senate Democratic seats in most serious jeopardy are those where the incumbent narrowly won a 6-year term in 1974 despite abundant political advantages. For example, veteran Sens. Birch Bayh of Indiana and George McGovern of South Dakota each received less than 53 percent of the vote that year. Others like John Durkin of New Hampshire and John Culver of Iowa were narrow first-time winners who face tough challenges this year.

One of the most contested and significant races casts Sen. Frank Church of Idaho against Rep. Steven Symms, a staunch conservative, who has accused Sen. Church of losing touch with his constituents. Local polls show the two candidates roughly even. Sen. Church regularly cites the advantage his seniority gives his state in securing large federal grants to develop local energy resources and to protect its wilderness areas.

However, Sen. Church notably refrains from much discussion of his role as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. His support of the Panama Canal and arms limitation (SALT) treaties have brought considerable criticism from the mostly conservative citizens of his home state who seem to take little pride from the fact that their senator has a strategic diplomatic niche.

If Sen. Church loses, his successor on the Foreign Relations Committee would be Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, assuming Democrats retain control of the Senate. Sen. Pell, a former foreign service officer who was a special assistant during the organization of the United Nations at San Francisco, is an avowed liberal and internationalist who prefers to work behind the scenes with State Department and foreign officials rather than to attack them in critical speeches.

Foreign Policy

Although he generally has supported Mr. Carter's foreign policy, Sen. Pell has criticized the restructing of foreign aid programs and feels more attention should be given to the overall framework of American foreign policy.

The major question raised if Sen. Pell becomes Foreign Relations chairman would be whether he has the stature to rebuild the tradition of a bipartisan foreign policy that has been crumbling in the Senate in recent years. The increasingly strident debate on many international issues as well as Sen. Pell's low-key style raise doubts whether the committee would be able to regain its once dominant role.

Concern about the breakdown of bipartisanship has been increased by the defeat of Sen. Jacob Javits in New York's Republican primary. Sen. Javits, the committee's senior Republican with extensive experience, is making a last-ditch effort as a third-party candidate but his age and deteriorating health are working against him.

Despite the fact that no committee chairman in the House has lost to a Republican opponent since 1966, several of these senior Democrats face a difficult battle this year. One of the most endangered is Rep. Al Ullman of Oregon, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which is responsible for tax and trade legislation among other matters.

Rep. Ullman's opponent, a local publisher with no political experience, is accusing him of being out of touch with the conservative mood in his sprawling rural district and cites his advocacy of a national value-added tax. Rep. Ullman has withdrawn the proposal, which he initially contended would be a useful way to cut income and Social Security taxes. But his close race likely will be a warning to others in Congress that they must tend to local sentiments.

Difficult races are also being faced by five Democrats indicted or already convicted in the Abscam influence-peddling scandal. Each lawmaker probably would have been re-elected easily but for his unknowing encounter with federal law-enforcement agents, but the odds are that two or three will be rejected by the voters.

Republicans have been immeasurably aided this year by an overall increase in campaign money raised by challengers. In recent years incumbents have cornered a large share of the funds, especially from interest groups, but the tide is shifting as many new business committees have become more active and decided to invest in candidates with whom they feel more philosophically compatible. Combined with the Republican fund-raising superiority, this assistance has reduced the advantage held by Democrats in name recognition and voter perception.

Regardless of which presidential candidate is the victor, the new Congress is almost certain to give him a hard time. Mr. Carter has shown no indication during his campaign that he intends to improve his lackluster relationship with his party colleagues by seeking their advice and cooperation; his first-term failure to develop strong loyalty was a major factor in his legislative and political woes. Mr. Reagan may want to work more closely with Congress, especially the activist Republican leaders, but his lack of Washington experience and occasional harsh rhetoric would be severe impediments.

In addition, the growing independence of many in Congress, especially the junior members, and the breakdown of the seniority system, would make it difficult for even the most experienced president to gain approval of his legislative program. Success typically requires the careful building of a consensus position that seeks the support of diverse factions, and more diligent leadership to convince wavering legislators.

Although neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Reagan likely would do much to promote the prospect, this year's House and Senate campaign results ultimately could bring a return to stronger party government in Congress. With the narrower split in seats between the two parties, more competitive Republicans are confidently looking ahead to the day when they take control. The prospects are that in the 1980s they will break the Democratic grip on the House and Senate, which has lasted since 1954 — the longest period of one-party control in the nation's history.

The author is the congressional reporter for The National Journal.

Negative Perceptions Dominate Unpredictable U.S. Election

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON — With less than a week to go in a presidential campaign that seems never to have really begun, one American voter in three is choosing a candidate not for some positive reason but because the alternatives are so unpleasant.

After a race distinguished by quarrels over whether Ronald Reagan is a warmonger, whether President Carter is mean and nasty, or whether Rep. John Anderson is a spoiler, that finding from the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll is less surprising than dismaying.

The outcome of the election may ultimately turn on whether the style or the arguments Mr. Reagan or Mr. Carter employed in Tuesday's debate in Cleveland impress an electorate that is finally attentive — or on whether something either of them said is perceived as a major blunder.

Or the election may in effect be decided by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who probably can assure Mr. Carter's re-election if all 52 American hostages are released by Election Day, the first anniversary of their captivity.

Poor Attitude

But unpredictable and extraordinary influences like these aside, the events leading up to the 49th U.S. presidential election have been a study in comparative distaste.

A reporter who spent much of the fall knocking on doors heard one comment after another reflecting that attitude. One reluctant Reagan supporter, Clare Conte of Floral Park, N.Y., said, "We don't have much of a choice. They're all idiots." An equally dubious Arnold Reisman of Shaker Heights, Ohio, said, when asked whom he would vote for: "Probably Carter. We know what he's not capable of."

By Labor Day, the traditional campaign opening, the race, which had seemed in midsummer as though it might be Mr. Reagan's to lose, was close. The midsummer lead held by the former governor of California had been artificially inflated by his own party's amiable convention, and by the lingering dissidence of the Kennedy forces in the Democratic Party.

With the Democratic convention over, the bulk of Mr. Kennedy's supporters came home to the Democratic Party, and Mr. Reagan helped Mr. Carter's cause with a string of odd comments, on Taiwan and the Vietnam War, which he favored, and the theory of evolution, about which he had some reservations. Then on Labor Day itself he seemed to label the South in general as Ku Klux Klan territory, and gave Mr. Carter an opening to make his challenger the issue in the campaign.

But that tactical Carter advantage did not seem to last for long. The President was soon on the political defensive for refusing to debate Mr. Reagan as long as Rep. Anderson was part of the League of Women Voters cast, as he was in Baltimore on Sept. 21. Mr. Carter feared that Rep. Anderson's independent candidacy would take far more votes from him than from Mr. Reagan.

As that issue faded from the public mind, Mr. Carter's own campaign tone became the issue. His television commercials sought to portray Mr. Reagan as a threat to peace, and when Mr. Carter said as much himself, and implied Mr. Reagan was racist and anti-Semitic as well, the Californian profited from distaste over Mr. Carter's style.

The former movie actor played on all television networks as hurt and repelled as he said Mr. Carter "owes the country an apology."

One poll after another showed voters worried about Mr. Reagan's ability to handle foreign policy, and fearful that he would get the country into war. But those surveys also showed that even if the public had grave doubts about the good sense of Mr. Reagan's plans for sharp cuts in federal income taxes, they were readier to trust the lagging economy to him than to Mr. Carter.

Against this frozen set of perceptions, which stayed almost motionless despite the campaigning and the television commercials, one important state after another turned out to be closer than expected. Pennsylvania, with 27 votes in the electoral college — the institution that will in actuality determine who wins — seemed even, rather than a likely Carter victory. But Texas, with 26 electoral votes, was no longer a probable Reagan pickup, but a tossup. Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Florida, even Mississippi and Connecticut seemed too close to call.

Party Unity

Besides what the candidates were saying, and what their ad men were pushing for them, the campaign was proceeding against a background of singular Republican unity, helping Mr. Reagan, and a profound labor distaste of the Californian, which put unions hard at work for a president labor does not really love.

The Republicans were able to raise substantial sums to add to the $29.4 million in federal funds that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter were given for the campaign. And local and state Republican groups spent it on everything from anti-Carter commercials to buttons, bumper stickers and telephone banks. Under the law Rep. Anderson did not qualify for federal funds, although he may be reimbursed for some of his expenses if he receives more than 5 percent of the election vote. Election law allowed both parties to use private fund-raising devices, but the Republicans worked much harder at it, although the union spending for Mr. Carter narrowed the gap. Precise totals were not available, but the extra spending may have tilted toward the Republicans by between $5 million and $10 million.

But while any edge matters in a close election, there was no indication that these Republican advantages were having great impact. Certainly they had not made the public, even the Republican public, excited about the race.

The one obvious beneficiary, or potential beneficiary, of the public's attitude toward Mr. Carter, Mr. Reagan and their contest should have been Rep. Anderson. The Illinois congressman's independent candidacy was launched last spring after it became clear he was getting nowhere in the contest for the Republican nomination.

But a very poorly run campaign, which scattered its energies nationally instead of first building in areas of strength like Massachusetts, Connecticut, Oregon and Wisconsin, plus the rebuffs of the Carter campaign, diminished him. Then, when he failed to make an impact during the Baltimore debate — finding Mr. Reagan a smooth, testing combatant — his last best hope was gone. Still, he remained a factor in the election, not only with his scornful "What's to spoil?" rejoinder to questions about whether his candidacy had any other real function, but because in close states he seemed to be tipping one toward Mr. Carter, another toward Mr. Reagan, though on balance he seemed to be helping his old Republican Party the most.

As the campaign entered its final days, Mr. Carter had not developed a compelling way to discuss the failure of his 1976 promises to reduce unemployment, inflation and interest rates. But neither had Mr. Reagan made his remedy, three years of 10 percent federal income tax cuts, seem like much more than politics as usual.

On foreign policy, Mr. Reagan seemed to tap the yearnings of an electorate that felt the United States should attain military superiority over the Soviet Union, and be, once again, respected abroad. But Mr. Carter bore in on the ambivalences in that desire with his warnings that pursuing an arms lead, and scrapping the SALT-2 treaty, as Mr. Reagan promised, could lead to war.

The Cleveland debate, the hostages, and a final jabbing reminder that inflation has not been capped (the last Consumer Price Index before Election Day recorded double-digit, 12.7 percent annual inflation) together may not have made this an exciting election, but they insured it would remain an uncertain one.

Adam Clymer, New York Times political correspondent, wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

SIDELIGHT

olicy Post Private estaurant n Peking

By Paul Loong
United Press International

NG — Good food and pri- business are quietly being in a narrow, dusty alley- e.

other, anxious about the fu- her two unemployed sons, her own restaurant. It is t privately run restaurant in in nearly two decades.

pt for a brief period in the 960s when small private alls made an appearance, all ants in the capital had been d by the government since mmunist regime was estab- in 1949. Recent economic s have lifted some of the re- on "individual economy" ate business.

as a humble beginning for ixin, 47, mother of five and tor of a three-table estab- t that occupies what once family's living room.

Liu said it took 1,100 yuan *to set up the shop.* Her hus- orrowed from his employer, some savings and the bank her half the necessary capi- enditure.

it took Mrs. Liu six of wrangling with govern- ed tape before she finally the eatery at No. 47 [Jade Flower] Hutong.

said she decided to open her estaurant because her two st sons had waited for two or the government to assign obs. She now is formally *employer, paying each a* y wage amounting to $27.

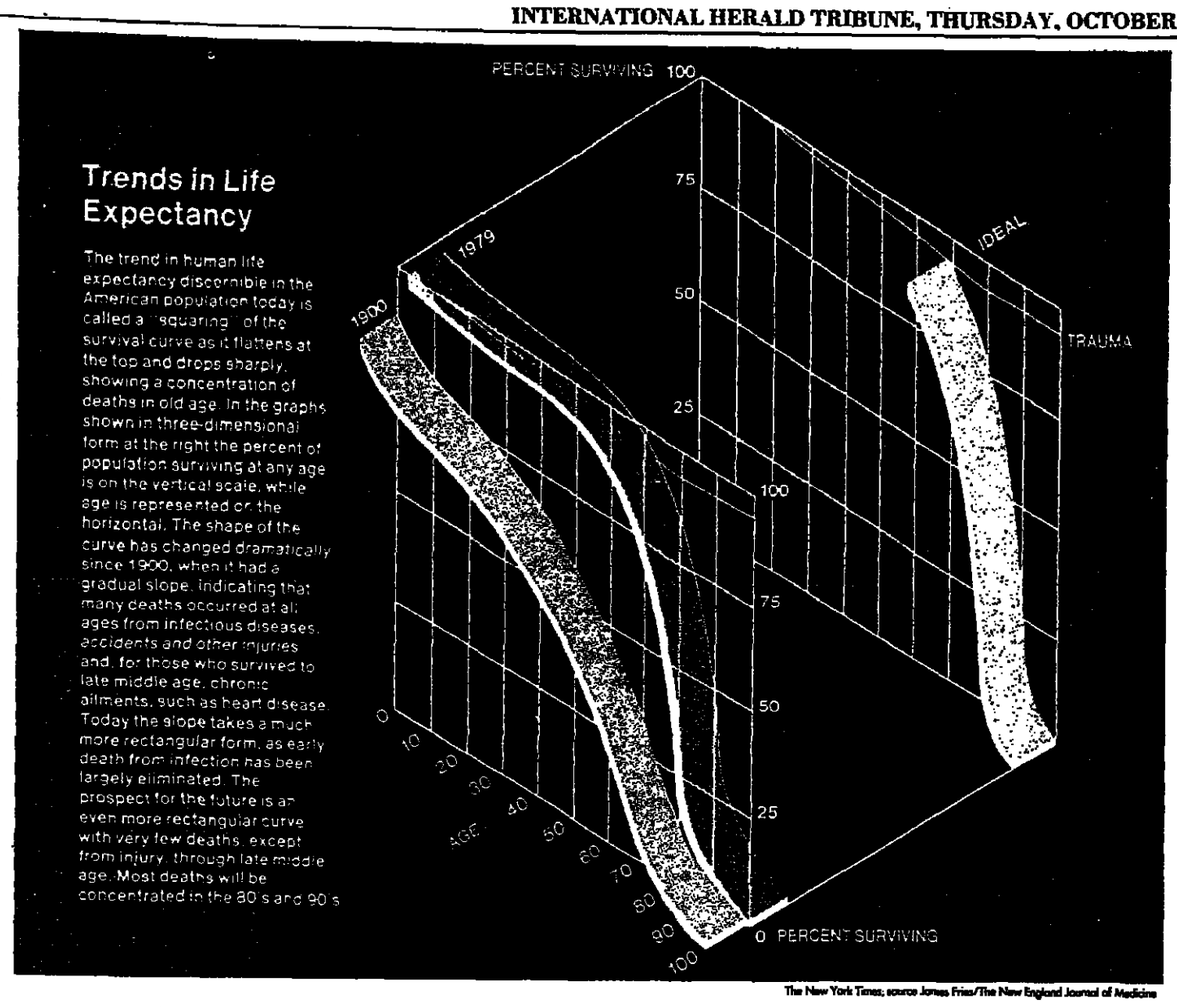
le, the walls have been whitewashed, the tables d with new white plastic The floor is bare concrete, ire room bathed in the pale f a neon light. The refrigera- yet to arrive.

said she cooks more than 70 nt *courses, including such* items as bear paws and 's nests. Her specialty is nade in eight different ways. ons who squeeze through row doorway into the room ve to stand and eat because carcity of tables.

the place is drawing . "Two hundred people ate today," Mrs. Liu said on ond day of business. "An- 00 bought takeout orders."

, a main dish and rice cost ts at her place, and usually than 60 cents at a bigger, n establishment.

ity official said there are pplications for private res- s. He said a decision will be n those soon.



The New York Times; source James Fries/The New England Journal of Medicine

Science

U.S. Life-Span Research Indicates Healthier Old Age

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — *In the not-too-*distant future, some experts now believe, there will be few deaths in youth or middle age and most of the elderly will have vigor*ous good health almost to the end,* at age 85, give or take a few years.

The picture is somewhat like that in Aldous Huxley's novel "Brave New World," in which people *do not fall victim to heart dis*ease or arthritis and sink into elderly invalidism, but continue to be vigorous through middle age and then deteriorate abruptly and die.

Today a strong trend of this sort is already taking place, according to Dr. James Fries of Stanford University. His calculations show the generally attainable human life *span at roughly 85 years, and that* one population group — white women — is almost there now. On the average they die only seven years "prematurely," that is, be*fore approximately 85. Further*more, violent deaths account for three of those years. Racial minorities and men in general die earlier.

"Clearly," Dr. Fries said in an article in the New England Journal of Medicine, "the medical and social task of eliminating premature death is largely accomplished." He estimated that, under ideal conditions, 95 percent of Americans would die natural deaths between the ages of 77 and 93.

In his view the interaction between two important sets of observations has been ignored in most attempts to forecast health trends.

The first set consists of statistics demonstrating that humans are mortal and that the span of human life is fixed. The second set of observations shows that chronic disease can be postponed and that many of the functional deficits of old age can be modified, at least for a time.

Importance for Planning

Dr. Fries believes that this has an important bearing on planning for future medical care because of the predictions it allows concerning numbers and types of patients.

"These predictions suggest that the number of very old persons will not increase, that the average period of diminished vigor will decrease, that chronic disease will occupy a smaller proportion of the typical life span and that the need for medical care in later life will decrease," he said.

His concept puts a great deal of the responsibility on the individual for getting the most out of his or her life span. In some respects, he said, a person virtually chooses how fast he or she will grow old.

Dr. Robert N. Butler, director of the National Institute on Aging, said he considers Dr. Fries' article an important synthesis but that his own estimate of the attainable human life span is greater by at least a decade or so.

The new view contradicts sharply the widely held picture of an ever older, ever more feeble population requiring ever more expensive and comprehensive medical care. However, Dr. Fries' thesis gives little comfort to those who believe they can live forever if they eat only yogurt and jog enough.

In a young adult, he notes, the functional capacity of human organs is between four and 10 times that needed to sustain life. From about the age of 30 onward this reserve capacity diminishes steadily and inexorably. The person who survives diseases and accidents into extreme old age will lose virtually all of this reserve capacity, so that the slightest perturbation or extra stress will be fatal.

Indeed, *the death rate doubles* every eight years after the age of 30, Dr. Fries said. The greatest human longevity that has been thoroughly documented was a Japanese *who lived to be 114.*

Changing Statistics

Health statistics show a big difference between 1900 and 1980 in the percentage of people surviving disease and accidents to live into middle age, but little increase in remaining life expectancy for persons over 40 and almost no additional increase for those over 75.

Some of the reasons are well-known. When this century began, the main causes of death were infectious diseases, notably tuberculosis, acute rheumatic fever, smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, polio and bacterial pneumonia.

"Each of these now causes less than 2 percent of the health problems that it caused in 1900," said Dr. Fries. Today physical injury is the dominant cause of death in the early years and chronic disease takes over thereafter.

By the age of 85, heart disease causes three-fourths of all deaths; cancer and accidents most of the rest. Yet heart disease has also been declining, for reasons that are not entirely clear, but believed to be related to lifestyle. Among the probable reasons in the view of some experts are lower consumption of saturated fats, more exercise, better control of high blood pressure and decreases in cigarette smoking, in spite of increased smoking among teen-agers.

Dr. Fries said the downward trend in heart disease deaths is the first such downturn in any major category of chronic disease. He said it is a plausible prediction that some forms of cancer may also be diminished through such trends as decrease in cigarette consumption.

American life expectancy, a population's average length of life, has gone from approximately 47 years in 1900 to 73 years today. Though life expectancy has risen greatly, the evidence points strongly to a finite life span, defined as the biological limit.

Dr. Fries said, however, that available data are at least compatible with a slowly increasing life span as well as life expectancy. If such an increase is occurring, it appears to be no more than a month or so per century. Some other scientists argue, on the basis of animal experiments and other evidence, that human life span can be prolonged deliberately, but Dr. Fries' conclusions depend on already observable trends.

The evidence, he said, argues that most of the invalidism of old age can be eliminated by postponing it and that some aspects of aging in an individual can be manipulated by lifestyle. There are great individual variations in the rate of biological aging and such things as physical vigor can be prolonged by habitual exercise, he said. He suggested that the same is true of mental vigor and memory, but that each faculty requires its own separate exercise.

Dr. Fries said that disability occurring at later ages will become increasingly unavoidable, which might be a source of anguish in some, but of greater tranquility in others. The scientist stressed that he does not favor euthanasia, but suggested less effort to keep patients alive when all hope is gone.

The London Stage

here Is Little to 'Enjoy'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

NDON — Way back in the te 1950s, when Harold was still writing revues and Cook just starting to do so, was a curious fashion for ut sketches in which a cou- sually played by Kenneth ns and Fenella Fielding) discuss the relative futility r lives, the need for wall-to- arpeting and the possibility re being either a God or a e bus service nearby.

omes however as something ock 20 years later to find a ight who gave us, in "Forty On," the finest postwar y of the British theater and, e Old Country," a spy dra- immense intelligence, now back to those ancient revue n search of a new script.

that, alas, is what he has His "Enjoy" (at the Vande- ppears to have been cobbled r from lines overheard on transport, and is played by Blakely and Joan Plowright nd of weary vaudeville dou- *which suggests they may* right for Noel Coward's Peppers." In a note attached Faber paperback edition of y (which I read in the vain *hat my ears had deceived* Bennett suggests that his have in the past been "al- and improved in rehearsal" pects that the same thing ave happened again. It and more's the pity.

Breathing Relics

idea here would seem to be ple reverse of that in Peter s' many comedies: nostalgia destructive force. Memory losed for repair, and an eld- ple living in the last back- of a Leeds slum about to ved to a human museum they can be admired as ng relics of a bygone age.

social workers who invade *ving room as observers are,* ve understood Bennett cor- the playwrights and journal- tele-interviewers and other dies who seem to believe our island past may lie lesultory clues to our bleak

But all of that was said, mirably said, in the closing ts of the headmaster's fare- eech in "Forty Years On," eech about tidying the old ll flats, and desolation at 15 becoming a view.

One-Liners

, across 2½ endless hours, some good if random one- "Our toilet was pre-grant, it ut of our own pocket") and nerving vision of a play- desperately signaling that he thinks he might have a message for us *if we could just hang on a* bit while he does the jokes.

Along the way, a cast of 13 (and when did you last see one of those in a West End comedy?) are thrown around the stage like props in the routine of some surrealist juggler: with the exception of Miss Plowright, doing a passable Beryl Reid, and Blakely doing a good dour and frequently dead Dad, they could as well have been inflatable rubber dummies.

The trouble occurs when he *starts looking for a play to house* all of this. "Enjoy" is at its most ambitious and unlikable when it tries to suggest some sort of sustainable framework for its con*tents: when it lurches into a brief* corpse disposal farce, or a simple monologue from the kind of interfering neighbor who can never understand why hers isn't a salaried profession, you remember Bennett's origins in revue and wish that he had gone back to them on this occasion. Not even the pretension of the final back-lit, frozen-statue ending to Ronald Eyre's production can convince me that what we have here is a coherent play; but nor, mercifully, can it take away the memory of one or two very funny isolated moments.

Television

Author of 'Holocaust' Sees Benefits in Show

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — You would not expect the man who wrote "Holocaust," the controversial U.S. television series on the genocide of European Jewry, to crack weak Jewish jokes, such as: "Do you know the story of the guy who went to a little Jewish tailor on the Lower East Side and asked: 'Do you want to buy an elephant? It's only $100.' The tailor got mad. 'Why should I want to buy an elephant? Get out of here.' 'Wait a *minute,*' the guy insisted, 'what about two elephants for $100.' Said the tailor: 'Now, you're talking.' "

Gerald Green has not one but dozens of Jewish jokes he can tell, then dismiss with a low-keyed sentence such as, "You know, a lot of it is gallows humor."

In Paris on his honeymoon — widowed a year ago, he remarried earlier this month — Green said he has always been a writer. One of his earliest books, "The Last Angry Man," was about his father, a Jewish doctor in Brooklyn. One of his latest, "My Son, the Jock," is about his son (he has three grown-up children), an accomplished athlete who is a tennis instructor in Miami. Like many intellectuals, Green is in awe of athletes and thinks his son, David, 24, is "mar*velous.*"

Occasional Journalist

In between, Green, who graduated from the Columbia University School of Journalism, has been an occasional journalist. "I lived in Paris from 1964 to '67 and did some work for NBC News." But mainly, he has been writing "all my life." That includes travel books, such as "The Portofino PTA," when he was living in Italy with his family, and a picaresque novel, "Murfy's Men," which is about the first black regiment in the U.S. Army.

He has just finished a television series on Kent State and is working on an adaptation of "O Jerusalem," the Collins-Lapierre best-seller, which will be produced by Herbert Brodkin, who also produced "Holocaust."

Reaction to "Holocaust"

Green is also interested in archaeology, and was "the first one to do a big documentary for NBC in 1972 on the Tasaday Stone Age tribe *in the Philippines.*" But people know him best for "Holocaust" and keep asking him questions about it, which both fascinates and, by now, slightly irritates him.

"Mostly people tell me they loved it. Those who hate it don't come and tell me. I find out about it." Look, this argument could go on forever. All I know is that after 'Holocaust' [which reached millions in the United States and West Germany], the Bundestag removed the 30-year statute of limitations [for capital crimes], which would have allowed undetected Nazi war criminals to escape prosecution after Dec. 31, 1979. I could give you a hundred examples. I hate to use a cliche, but it's the bottom line that counts."

"Holocaust" has often been criticized for being a melodrama or worse, a soap opera, and there, Green said, "I fully agree with what the critics said. It was not nearly as painful as the reality. But this program basically was not devised for the people who knew about it. It was for those who *didn't.*"

Green, who has not been to Paris in many years, strongly feels that the showing of "Holocaust" here (which he said took some doing, and "I know Simone Veil had a lot to do with it") may account for what he calls "the very healthy, very positive reaction of the French at all levels" to the recent bombing of the synagogue in Rue Copernic (which his children attended when he lived here). "I really think that the healthy reaction of 100,000 people demonstrating against anti-Semitism was partly due to 'Holocaust.' "

Otherwise, Green defines himself as "a writer who is Jewish, and not a Jewish writer, as against [Isaac Bashevis] Singer, for instance."

"Through my experience with 'Holocaust,' " he added, cracking a last joke, "You put two Jews in a room and you have three synagogues."

The fashion house of Chloe has taken exception to an article in the IHT Oct.20 that indicated Karl Lagerfeld wanted to loosen his ties with the company. The firm issued the following statement: "The company of Chloe states that its exclusive agreement with Karl Lagerfeld, which applies to women's clothing, does not end until Jan. 1, 1984. Under the terms of this agreement, Karl Lagerfeld may not design any ready-to-wear collections other than for Chloe."

Arizona Researcher Breeds 'Pickleloupe'

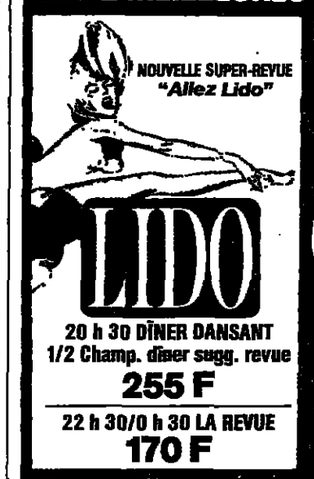
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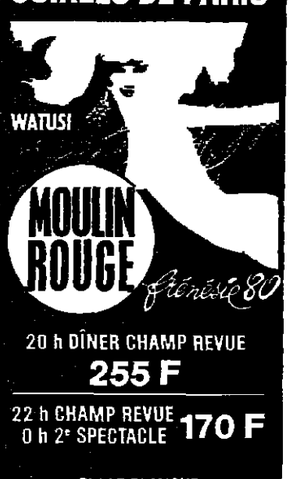
MESA, Ariz. — A cantaloupe that looks and tastes like a pickle has been developed by a University of Arizona agricultural researcher. Dr. Robert Foster, who calls them "pickleloupes."

Since cucumbers for pickling do not tolerate Arizona's heat, pickleloupes might be an answer for the state's small pickle industry, Foster said. The pickeloupe combines characteristics of a pickle, but without a bumpy surface.

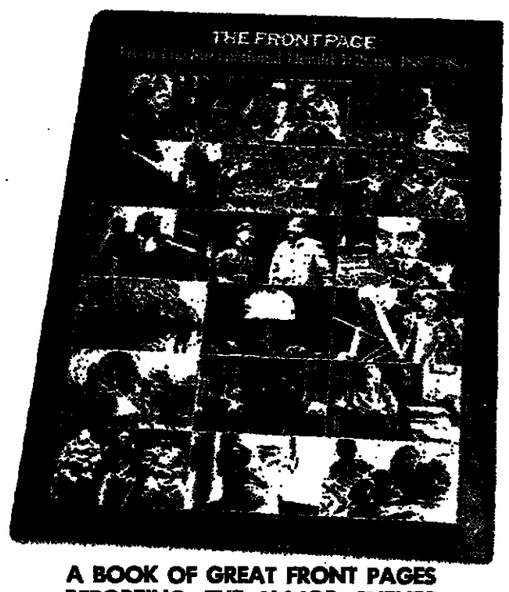
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
45¼	27½	ACF	2.50	5.9	7	158	42¾	42¼	42⅜	— ½
22⅝	11½	AMF	1.24	6.2	8	251	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
24¼	12½	AM Intl	.28	1.8	34	201	16½	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
12½	7⅝	APL	.50t		13	28	8⅝	8½	8½	
37⅝	24¾	ARA	1.94	6.2	6	167	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
91½	27	ASA	5	6.0		321	85	83¾	84	+ ¾
18⅝	8⅛	ATO	.60	3.5	5	64	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
40⅝	18⅜	AVX	.32	.9	17	42	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅛
55	34⅛	AbbtLb	1.20	2.4	15	188	50	49¾	49⅞	+ ¼
35⅝	18¾	AcmeC	1.40	5.5	5	62	25¾	25¼	25¼	
4¼	2¾	AdmDg	.04	1.0	7	58	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
16½	11	AdaEx	1.49e	9.5		42	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
7½	3⅛	AdmMI	.20e	3.0	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35½	28¾	AMD s			18	271	30¾	29½	30½	+ ¼
40½	29⅝	AetnLf	2.12	6.0	5	413	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	— ⅜
25	15	Ahmans	1.20	6.0	5	121	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
6⅛	2	Aileen				64	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
54½	27½	AirPrd	.80	1.5	13	292	52¾	52¼	52⅜	+1
28⅛	16⅛	AirbFrt	1.20	5.1	13	25	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
17½	7⅛	Akzona	.80	7.4	15	27	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
7⅛	5½	AlaP	dpf.87	15.		10	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
76	58½	AlaP	pf 9	14.		z70	63½	63½	63½	— ¾
70⅛	53	AlaP	pf 8.28	14.		z70	58½	58	58	
18	13	Alagsco	1.60	9.9	6	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
35	21	Alskain	s.50	1.6	5	303	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅜
34½	23¼	Albany	1	3.1	9	46	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
17	7	Alberto	.40	2.7	6	31	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
24⅞	16½	Albisn	s .80	3.9	9	12	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
38⅞	22⅝	Alcan	s 1.40	4.0	5	831	35⅝	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅝
35½	25½	AlcaStd	1.68	4.8	7	11	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
15¼	5⅛	Alexdr	.40	3.0	57	121	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	17½	AligCp	1.08a	3.3	7	38	33⅛	32½	32⅞	
25⅛	19½	AlgCp	pf2.86	13.		19	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
40	22⅛	AlgLud	1.40	3.9	4	48	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
59½	37	AlgLd	pf 3	5.5		24	54½	54⅝	54½	+ ⅛
20⅛	15½	AlgLd	pf2.19	12.		20	18	17⅝	17¾	
17½	12½	AllgPw	1.80	13.	6	262	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
19⅞	11⅞	AllenGp	1	5.1	9	36	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
61⅛	39	AlldCh	2.20	4.0	7	334	55⅛	55	55½	+1⅛
14⅝	10⅛	AlldMnt	.92	6.7	7	60	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	AlldPd	s .20	2.1		7	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
25¼	18¾	AlldStr	1.70	8.0	5	81	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
36⅛	22¼	AllisCh	2	6.6	7	173	30⅞	30¼	30⅛	
17¼	10⅜	AllrAu	.64b	4.1	14	8	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	12	AlphPr	.72	4.3	7	35	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
76⅛	48⅛	Alcoa	3.20	4.7	5	339	69⅝	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
65½	20⅛	AmlSug	2.40a	3.7	11	81	65⅛	64⅝	64⅝	
59½	37⅞	Amax	2.40	5.1	6	531	47⅝	46⅛	46⅝	+1¼
76½	49	Amax	pf 3	5.0		57	61¼	60½	60½	+2½
28	16¾	Amrce	1.32	6.1	6	4	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
43⅝	29⅝	AHess	s1.10	2.8	6	1877	39⅝	38¾	39¼	+ ¼
186	83	AHes	pf3.50	2.1		1	170	170	170	+5
11⅛	6¾	AmAir	.10t			2529	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅝	AmAir	wt			72	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
18¼	14	AAir	pf 2.18	14.		190	15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	12	ABakr	.20	1.3	20	22	15½	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
86⅛	58½	ABrnds	6.20	7.8	6	136	81⅛	80	80	—1⅛
29⅜	21⅜	ABrd	pf2.75	11.		3	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
44⅛	29⅝	ABrd	pf2.67	6.6		2	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
40⅛	26	ABdcst	1.60	5.4	5	418	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	
17¼	13	ABldM	.78	4.7	7	10	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
34½	27¼	AmCan	2.90	9.4	7	123	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ¼
8¼	4¼	ACentry			4	81	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
38	20⅝	ACyan	1.60	5.7	9	1679	29	28	28	— ⅞
31⅞	14⅝	ADT	1.28	4.3	10	125	29⅞	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
19¾	15¼	AEIPw	2.22	13.	7	476	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
40⅝	25¼	AmExp	2	6.3	6	3448	32⅝	31⅞	32	—1
11½	7¼	AFamil	.60	8.0	4	47	7⅝	7½	7½	
41	24⅞	AGnCp	1	2.7	6	182	37	36⅝	36⅞	— ½
38⅛	25¼	AGnCp	pf.90	2.5		1	36½	36½	36½	— ¼
34⅜	33⅜	AGnCp	ipf3.25	9.2		1	35½	35½	35½	
20⅞	15¼	AGIBd	2.04e	12.		147	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
25	16¼	AGnCv	1.44a	5.9		34	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
18	11⅛	AHeritLf	.60	4.0	7	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24½	14½	AmHoist	1.12	5.0	6	110	23	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
31½	21⅛	AHome	1.70	6.3	10	1225	27¼	26½	27	+ ⅜
46⅛	26⅝	AmHosp	.92	2.1	14	309	44¼	43⅝	44	+ ⅛
12½	6	AmInvt	.40a	3.2	8	44	u12⅝	12½	12½	
59¼	24⅛	AMI	.80	1.6	16	221	51⅛	50	50⅛	—1¼
9½	4⅛	AmMotrs	.15t			475	5	4⅞	4⅞	
54⅝	39⅝	ANatR	3.44	7.2	9	192	48⅛	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	11⅛	AShip	1	4.9	13	111	20½	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
74¾	44⅝	AStand	4	5.7	7	113	70⅝	69⅞	70	— ½
11	5½	ASterll	.34	3.8	10	70	9⅛	8⅞	9	
30½	20⅛	AmStr	.80	2.8	8	131	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
52½	38½	AmStr	pf5.51	13.		2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	— ¼
56⅛	45	ATT	5	10.	6	5272	49⅞	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
59⅝	48⅛	ATT	pf 4	7.7		10	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
44½	30¾	ATT	pf 3.64	11.		239	34½	34	34⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	31½	ATT	pf 3.74	11.		14	34¼	34¼	34⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	AWatWk	.96	8.3	5	9	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
18½	13	AWat	pf1.43	9.9		z100	14½	14½	14½	
34⅜	16	Ameron	1.40	4.6	6	12	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅜
20⅝	11½	AmesD	.60	3.4	5	20	17⅝	17½	17½	
31½	18½	Ametek	s 1	3.5	14	136	28⅝	28¼	28½	— ⅛
35⅞	20¼	Amfac	1.32	4.0	8	152	33⅝	32¾	33¼	+ ½
52¾	33	AMPInc	1	2.0	14	509	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
30½	18	Ampco	.60a	2.0	5	13	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ⅜
34⅛	14⅞	Ampex	.24	.8	13	2014	30¼	29	29½	+ ⅛
12⅝	4¼	AmrepCp			10	62	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
32½	14	Amstar	1.60	5.4	6	180	30⅝	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	5⅛	Amst	pf .68	11.		1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
48½	30⅛	Amsted	2.48	6.1	6	1191	41	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
34	15⅛	Analog	s		22	33	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
21⅛	13¼	Anchor	1.28	6.8	6	67	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
27⅜	18⅛	AnClay	1.20	5.1	6	14	23⅜	23½	23½	+ ¼
14⅝	5½	Angelica	.40	2.8	11	199	14⅝	13⅝	14½	
31¼	24¼	AnheusB	n1.08	3.9	8	585	28	27¾	27⅝	+ ¼
30	20⅝	Anixtr	s .24	.8	13	215	29	28½	29	+ ½
36⅝	18	Apache	s.28	.9	23	300	32¾	31⅝	32	+ ½
63½	49	ApPw	pf7.40	15.		z200	51½	51	51	—1
25¼	17½	ApPw	pf2.65	14.		1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
12½	5⅛	ApldDig			6	12	11⅞	12	12	
18⅛	7⅜	ApplMg	1.55t	9.9	14	58	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
30½	19½	Arcata	1.28	5.5	6	21	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
30¾	22½	Arcat	pf2.16	7.6		4	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ½
42⅞	22⅝	ArchrD	.20b	.5	11	1046	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ¾
6⅛	2⅝	ArctEn	.05t			13	3⅞	3½	3½	+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅝	ArizPS	2.12	13.	6	1027	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	ArkBst	.60	6.0	7	70	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
34⅛	21⅞	ArkLG	s1.24	3.9	11	87	32½	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
4½	2	ArlenRty				102	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9½	5⅛	Armada			9	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	22⅝	Armco	1.64	4.7	7	131	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
45	28¼	Armc	pf2.10	4.7		13	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
46½	36⅛	Armr	pf4.75	12.		z60	41¼	40½	40½	—1
23¼	14⅝	ArmRu	1.20	6.3	14	28	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	ArmWIn	1.10	7.5	8	631	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	18¼	AroCorp	1	5.3	6	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
38⅛	16¼	ArrowE	.29r	.8	12	173	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Arvin	1.12	7.6	11	22	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
26⅛	18½	Arvin	pf 2	8.3		16	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
58½	23⅛	Asarco	1.40a	2.1	5	852	49½	47	48½	+1½
42¾	25⅛	AshlOil	2.20	5.7	5	86	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
46⅜	36⅛	AshlO	pf4.50	11.		4	40¼	40	40	— ¼
28⅛	16⅝	AsdDG	1.60	6.7	7	130	24	23½	24	+ ⅜
25⅛	15⅛	Athlone	1.40	6.3	6	10	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
19¼	14⅝	AtCyEl	1.96	12.	7	35	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
66⅝	42¼	AtlRich	s1.90	3.1	10	3843	62	59	61⅛	+2⅞
41⅛	34	AtlRc	pf3.75	10.		z40	36	36	36	—1
159	84⅛	AtlRc	pf2.80	1.9		2	147	146	147	+10⅛
24⅛	10½	AtlasCp			42	50	16½	16	16	— ⅛
45½	21⅛	Augat	.48	1.1	21	102	42⅝	40⅝	42½	+1⅛
51⅞	32½	AutoDta	.76	1.6	18	46	48	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅜
29⅛	18⅛	AvcoCp	1.20	4.8	4	429	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	

NEDBANK GROUP LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Profit and Final Dividend

for the year ended 30th September 1980:

Profit

The Group has decided to follow the international banking practice of publishing income before taxation.

The consolidated operating income for the year ended 30th September 1980 before making provision for taxation but after making transfers to internal reserves amounts to R100 200 000, an increase of 38,5%. The net operating income after taxation and minorities isR67 400 000, an increase of 42,1%. These figures are subject to final audit.

	1980	1979
Operating income after transfers to internal reserves	100 179 000	72 324 000
Less: Taxation	30 917 000	23 204 000
Taxed income	69 262 000	49 120 000
Less: Outside shareholders' interest in the profits of subsidiaries	1 907 000	1 727 000
Operating income for the year attributable to shareholders of the Nedbank Group	67 355 000	47 393 000
Surplus on the sale of long-term investments	7 366 000	–
Fully paid shares in issue	88 203 523	87 475 497
Earnings per share	76,4	54,2
Dividends – paid and proposed – per share	38,0	27,0

Nedbank is the first banking group in South Africa to exceed the R100 million profit mark.

The taxed operating income has increased the return on group shareholders' funds from 21,1% to 25,3%.

The Group maintains its policy of a twice covered dividend.

The surplus capital position of the Group after dividend payments is in excess of R50 million, which will enable the banking companies in the Group to pursue a policy of vigorous growth. Total assets increased by 24% to R4 600 000 000.

Extraordinary profits on the sale of long-term investments amounting to R7 366 000 were also transferred to reserves.

F J C Cronjé (Chairman)

Final dividend

A final dividend of 27 cents per share is proposed which, together with the interim dividend of 11,0 cents per share, makes a total dividend for the year ended 30th September 1980 of 38 cents per share.

The final dividend will be payable to shareholders of the Company registered at the close of business on 19th December 1980. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 14th January 1981. The transfer registers of the company will be closed from 20th December 1980 to 27th December 1980, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in Johannesburg on 2nd December 1980, and the Annual Report will be posted to shareholders on 10th November 1980.

D A Peterson
Secretary

Registered Office: 81 Main Street, Johannesburg 2001 — P.O. Box 1144, Johannesburg 2000 — 21st October 1980

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CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORP.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **3rd November, 1980,** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 30 of the CDR's Champion International Corporation, each repr. 10 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 6,29 net** (div. per record-date 9.19.1980; gross $-.37 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $-.555 = Dfls. 1,11 per CDR. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $-.555 = Dfls. 1,11) with Dfls. 5,18 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd October, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

CROWN ZELLERBACH CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from **4th November 1980,** at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, **div. cp. n° 27, of the CDR's Crown Zellerbach Corporation, each repr. 5 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 4,85 net** (div. per record-date 9.10.1980; gross $-.575 p. sh.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = $-.43125 = Dfls. -,86 per CDR. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= $-.43125 = Dfls. -,86) with Dfls. 3,99 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd October, 1980.

Companhia Riograndense de Mineração

Edict nº 04/80

PRE-QUALIFICATION FOR LONG WALL SYSTEMS, LOCOMOTIVES, MINER LANTERNS, GALLERY OPENING MACHINES AND ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT FOR UNDERGROUND COAL MINES.

COMPANHIA RIOGRANDENSE DE MINERAÇÃO, with headoffices at Rua Botafogo nº 610, District of Menino Deus, in Porto Alegre, State of Rio Grande do Sul, is pre-qualifying deliveries of underground coal mining equipment.

The pre-qualification is for deliveries of:

- Complete Long Wall Systems
- Battery driven locomotives with waggons and accessories
- Miner lanterns
- Gallery opening machines
- Electric equipment for underground coal mines

The instructions regarding the pre-qualification are available to the interested at CRM's headoffices at the above mentioned address, until November 14, 1980.

The requests for pre-qualification should be sent to Companhia Riograndense de Mineração until December 16, 1980.

Porto Alegre, October 19, 1980

Edict for Competition nº 05/80

ELECTRICAL "DRAG LINE" EXCAVATOR PROJECT FOR THE AMPLIFICATION OF THE CANDIOTA MINES

1 - COMPANHIA RIOGRANDENSE DE MINERAÇÃO, with headoffices at Rua Botafogo nº 610 in Porto Alegre, Capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, draws the attention of the interested companies to Competition nº 05/80 regarding the acquisition of 1 (one) electrical excavator of the "Drag Line" type for coal uncovering operations for an annual removal of a volume of material "in situ" of 5.900.000 (five million nine hundred thousand) cubic meters.

2 - The specifications regarding this Edict are available to the interested at CRM's headoffices at the above mentioned address until November 14, 1980.

3 - The offers will be received at CRM's headoffices on December 18, 1980 at 14:00h.

Porto Alegre, October 19, 1980.

(Continued on Page 10)

مؤتمر من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Thursday, October 30, 1980 **

USINESS NEWS BRIEFS

ul to Make Hyundai Public Corporation

Reuters

UL — The South Korean government has reversed its ruling that oo Industrial Co. can take over Hyundai International Inc., the ry's largest heavy industrial company, it was disclosed here esday.

nmerce and Industry minister Suh Suk-Joon said that Hyundai become a public corporation. The decision was reversed after oo failed to obtain the capital to operate Hyundai, the minister

to Buy 38% of Queensland Coal Deal

Reuters

SBANE, Australia, — Mim Holdings Ltd. said Wednesday that it cquire Houston Oil and Minerals Australia Inc.'s remaining 38 it stake in the Oaky Creek, Queensland, coal venture.

cost of acquisition, which gives Mim 78 percent of the project, has een disclosed by either company. Last month the government d to approve the project because it considered the level of Austra- quity too low at some 20 percent.

remaining 22 percent is held by European iron and steel compa- With Mim, which is 49 percent owned by Asarco Inc. of the U.S., Creek now has an Australian ownership of some 40 percent. More 80 million has already been spent on developing the scheme.

sushita Expects 20% Net Income Gain

Reuters

KYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. said Wednesday expects its consolidated net income for the current business year g Nov. 20, to rise 22.1 percent to a record 120 billion yen ($576.9 n), up from 98.3 billion ($472 million) last year.

s on the same consolidated basis are expected to reach a record 2.8 1 yen ($13.7 billion) this year, up 20.8 percent from 2.3 trillion million) a year ago, it said.

esco to Sell More Retailing Operations

New York Times Service

W YORK — Genesco Inc., which has been steadily reducing its ng operations, has announced that it plans to divest itself of its S. ress variety store division, its 28 Roos-Atkins apparel stores in rnia and its Post drug store in Houston.

Genesco move will leave the company with only footwear stores our menswear stores. Last July, Genesco sold its Henri Bendel a Manhattan shop for elegant, expensive apparel. A Genesco sman said that the 122 Kress stores nationwide and the Roos- s chain had an "adverse effect" on corporate profits in the fiscal nded July 31.

hough Genesco does not furnish a breakdown of divisional sales, estimates place the S. H. Kress current annual value at about $110 n. Roos-Atkins's sales this year are believed to be about $35 mil-

g Kong Land Buys More Jardine Stock

Reuters

NG KONG — Hong Kong Land Group has acquired 25 million tock units of Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd. at a price of 30.55 Kong dollars ($6) per unit, it was disclosed Wednesday.

g Kong Land Co. Ltd. now owns around 15 percent of Jardine, son and Co. Ltd., Jardine chairman David Newbigging said. Land s the largest single investment of Jardine, he said.

minium Industry Expansion Set in Gulf

Reuters

IRAIN — Gulf countries plan a massive expansion of their alu- n industry under a new long-term strategy agreed this week, Khal- oor, Bahrain's head of research and project studies said Wednes-

Ashoor said that the plan calls for building up to five aluminium rs in Gulf countries and founding a bauxite refinery costing up to illion in the Gulf or in a country near the source of bauxite.

Ashoor said Gulf smelter capacity will be increased to between 0 and 1 million tons a year by 1995.

Plan Aimed at Soothing Provinces

Canada to Cut Foreign Energy Ownership

From Agency Dispatches

OTTAWA — The government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, trying to head off a threatened crisis with the Western provinces, has introduced a new energy program that attempts to placate those provinces at the expense of the private, mostly U.S.-owned oil industry.

In a policy sure to appeal to nationalist sentiments, the multinational companies, most of them U.S.-based, which now own close to 75 percent of oil and gas production, were told that their share would be reduced to 50 percent by 1990. This would be accomplished by government purchases of one or more foreign companies and preferential treatment for Canadian companies.

The new energy program was part of the budget introduced Tuesday by Finance Minister Allan MacEachen to the House of Commons. Noting that "there is a deeply troubling air of uncertainty and anxiety around the world" because of faltering economies, Mr. MacEachen predicted that the government of Canada would have a budget deficit of more than $14 billion in Canadian funds in the current fiscal year. (A Canadian dollar is worth about 85-cents in U.S. currency.) That deficit would come to almost a quarter of total spending for the year.

No Firms in Mind

Federal officials said the government has no particular foreign firms in mind for takeovers at this time. "We are looking at them all," one said. Acquisition will be by outright purchase through the government-owned oil company, Petro-Canada, of those companies that are willing to sell.

Officials emphasized there would be no forced takeovers. The government asked parliament for authority to impose a special tax on oil and gas to pay off debts incurred in purchasing "one or more" companies.

In the key part of its new energy program, the government, clearly desperate for new sources of revenue, announced that it would leave untouched most of the provincial share of rising oil and natural gas revenues, while taking a much higher proportion of oil company revenues. As expected, the government set up a system for raising prices for oil periodically, though much below the world price.

Under the new federal formula dividing each $1-per-barrel increase in the price of oil, the company share would drop from 45 cents to 33 cents, the province's would decrease from 45 cents to 43 cents, and the federal government would jump from 10 cents to 24 cents.

There was no certainty that the government's program would succeed in placating the West, especially the province of Alberta, Canada's main producer of oil.

In a statement accompanying the budget, Energy Minister Marc Lalonde said that 17 of the top 25 petroleum companies in Canada are more than 50 percent owned and controlled by foreigners. These 17 companies, he said, account for 72 percent of Canadian oil and gas sales.

"This is a degree of foreign participation that would not be accepted — indeed, simply is not tolerated — by most other oil-producing nations," Mr. Lalonde said.

To change this situation, MacEachen and Lalonde set down three goals for Canada: at least 50 percent ownership of oil and gas production by 1990, Canadian control of most of the larger oil and gas firms, and acquisition by the Canadian government of several foreign companies.

Other features of the energy package include:

- An immediate increase of 80 cents per 42-gallon barrel in the price of crude oil. That would be followed by boosts of $4.50 a barrel in each of the next three years. The increases plus taxes would mean a mean a barrel of oil would be $31.05 in July 1983 compared to the present $16.75 and the international price of about $38.
- A new tax of 30 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas to be imposed domestically Nov. 1 and on exports Feb. 1. That would make the domestic price $2.80 per 1,000 cubic feet on the Toronto market. The export price for 1,000 cubic feet is now U.S. $4.47. The natural gas tax would increase another 15 cents Canadian per 1,000 cubic feet in 1981, with boosts of 45 cents each year in 1982 and 1983.
- Imposition of an 8 percent federal tax on net revenues of oil and natural gas producers to reduce windfall profits. The foreign-dominated oil firms reported after-tax profits last year of $4.7 billion, up 54 percent from 1978.

It is estimated that the tax on natural gas exports would provide $10 billion over the next four years.

Other significant budgetary measures include:

- Western Development Fund of $4 billion to be set up, with $2 billion to be spent in the next three years.
- Natural gas pipeline to be extended from Montreal to Quebec City and the maritime provinces.

FCC Eases Decision on Deregulation

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission, adjusting its landmark ruling of last April to deregulate portions of the telecommunications industry, has come up with an approach that apparently satisfies two of the biggest competitors.

The FCC decided Tuesday not to force General Telephone & Electronics Corp. to set up a separate subsidiary to offer new services that combine data processing and basic communications.

It also rolled back an earlier decision that would deregulate all telephones and other terminal equipment in 1982. It decided instead to launch a separate inquiry on the matter, probably before the end of the year.

The decision about GTE means only that the giant of the industry, American Telephone & Telegraph Co., will have to set up a separate subsidiary to enter the rapidly growing "compunications" industry and offer innovative new services that blend communications with computer technology. That is meant to prevent the Bell System from predatory practices against other firms already offering such services.

Acting on several petitions urging reconsideration of portions of its April ruling, the FCC reaffirmed its original decision to distinguish between "basic" communications — pure transmission services that will remain regulated — and "enhanced" communications, which combine transmission with

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

World Grain Shortage Feared for 1981

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The world is flirting with a widespread grain shortage next year, accompanied by huge increases in the prices of bread, cereals, meats and other grain-related products.

That is the fear expressed by several agricultural analysts in the aftermath of recent announcements of a poorer than expected Soviet grain harvest and a $4 billion-plus U.S.-China grain deal.

They say these developments have further tightened already dangerously low world grain supplies caused by lower world harvests.

If next year's crops are as poor as this year's, analysts say, the result could be a replay of the severe 1972-74 grain shortage which caused the price of wheat to triple. Prices of meat and bread skyrocketed and grain consumption was sharply curtailed simply because supplies were unavailable.

'Very Severe Shortage'

"We will certainly be looking at a very severe shortage next year if next year's crop is short," said Dennis Steadman, an agricultural economist with Chase Econometrics, an economic forecasting firm affiliated with Chase Manhattan Bank, New York.

The tight supplies have already pushed grain prices sharply higher. The price of corn, for example, is up 30 percent from June, and is widely predicted to go even higher next year.

Higher prices for raw livestock feed grains are beginning to take their toll at meat counters. Average per-pound prices of whole frying chickens are up 10.1 percent, pork chops are up 12.6 percent, and regular ground beef is up 12.8 percent since early July, according to a 15-store survey conducted by Vector Enterprices Inc. of Santa Monica, Cal.

Some economic forecasters are predicting that average prices nationwide may rise as much as 22 percent on chicken next year and 35 percent on pork — based on the effect that this year's drought has had on feedgrain prices and other current conditions. If next year's worldwide grain harvests are poor, the price increases may be even more.

Higher Prices

Farmers, on the other hand, will benefit from higher prices which could offset the effect of thus summer's drought and heat wave.

The causes of the tight grain supplies lie in the simple economics of supply and demand, analyst say. Demand worldwide has outstripped supply. Because of its poor grain harvest, which now appears to be about 23 percent below its original target, the Soviet Union has been forced to buy heavily in world export markets. Soviet grain imports have doubled this year, according to some estimates, despite President Carter's partial embargo on shipments of U.S. grain.

But other countries have also been buying more in the export markets — among them China, which appears to be abandoning its goal of self-sufficiency in grain production. The Soviet Union and China account for about one-fourth of the world grain trade, according to Mr. Steadman.

This added demand has put a strain on available world grain supplies, analysts say. At the same time, Australia and Canada, two major wheat producers, are suffering reduced wheat yields this year.

Australia Crop Falls

Australia's wheat crop could be 25 percent or more below 1979's record output. Harvests of other important U.S. livestock-feed crops — such as oats, hay and barley — are expected to be sharply lower. Only the U.S. winter wheat crop, harvested before the summer drought, showed an increase over 1979.

Reserve stocks of grain, considered burdensome by some experts just a few months ago, are accordingly expected to fall to what some call "scary" levels within the next 12 months. Analysts say a strong 1981 crop is thus essential to rebuild supplies and avoid a crisis of 1972-74 proportions.

"It will take a couple of years of good harvests just to get back to larger, safer supplies," said Mr. Steadman of Chase.

"If we have another low year, it certainly would exacerbate the situation," said Margo Rich Ogus, an international agriculture specialist with Bank of America. "But we would need a lot of things to happen all at once," including bad weather and poor fertilizer availability, for a replay of 1972-74 to occur, she said.

Fortunately, Mrs. Ogus and other analysts say that while bad weather is always a distinct possibility, other factors make a poor 1981 crop unlikely.

Higher prices for corn, wheat and other grains will encourage farmers worldwide to plant more acreage. Analysts add that the USDA will be cautious in arranging more bilateral grain pacts — such as the new China accord — that could adversely tie up U.S. supplies in times of poor harvests.

Such an occurrence was a major cause of the 1972-74 squeeze. The Soviet Union was allowed to make sudden massive purchases in 1972 and 1973, drawing down U.S. reserves and causing unprecedented inflation in grain prices later.

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said recently: "Clearly, we can't have a whole series of bilateral" pacts that would give other nations a "claim" to U.S. crops and exacerbate inflation in poor harvest years.

But the United States' overall role in providing huge amounts of grain to the world market nonetheless seems to be growing, analysts add. Farm exports have risen from 18 percent of total U.S. production in 1970 to more than 40 percent this year, encouraged by farmers' demands for higher incomes and by the need to pay off oil import bills.

Saudis Said To Plan Hike In Oil Price

Reuters

LONDON — Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, plans to impose a $2-a-barrel price increase on additional crude oil it will make available because of the loss of Iraqi and Iranian crude, Middle East industry sources said.

The sources said Saudi Arabia is holding talks here with four U.S. oil companies on allocation of the extra oil.

The Saudi Arabians want the four U.S companies to help move the extra oil, for which it wants to charge $32 a barrel, or $2 more than it charges for the bulk of its output, the oil industry sources said.

They said they that the technical discussions were being held with representatives of Exxon Corp., Standard Oil Co. of California, Texaco Inc. and Mobil Corp., the firms that operate the Saudi oil fields.

Countries in Need

The Middle East Economic Survey reported that the Saudi list of consumer countries most in need of extra oil includes France, Japan, Brazil, Greece, India, Morocco, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

The sources said Saudi Arabia will produce between 500,000 and 900,000 barrels per day of oil above its original October to December ceiling of 9.5 million barrels per day because of the Gulf war.

It will decide the exact level on a month-by-month basis according to the market situation, they added.

Price Increase Seen

Meanwhile, oil analysts in the Gulf area forecast that world oil prices will almost certainly rise before the end of the year if the cutoff of supplies from Iran and Iraq continues to squeeze the market.

OPEC oil ministers may agree to the increase when they meet in six weeks in Indonesia, they said, or the present fragile pricing agreement may fall apart before then.

The Gulf war, which has knocked out Iranian and Iraqi oil installations, has deprived the world oil market of up to 4 million barrels of crude a day, the analysts said.

Prime Rises, Stocks Drop

Reuters

NEW YORK — Rising interest rates and pressure on some key oil issues erased early gains as prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday. Trading was active as the banking industry raised its prime rate to 14½ percent from 14 percent, a move that some analysts believed would not come until after the Nov. 4 presidential election.

The Dow Jones industrial average, after firming slightly Tuesday, lost 3.41 points to 929.18 from 932.57 Tuesday. Declines led advances 8 to 7 as volume slowed to 37.44 million shares from 40.30 million Tuesday.

The higher interest rates undercut initial firmness generated by the belief on Wall Street that Ronald Reagan had "won" the debate Tuesday night with President Carter.

Prices declined again in the credit markets, which contributed to the weakness in the stock market. Analysts noted rising yields in the credit markets tend to divert investment money away from stocks and into short-term debt issues.

Mobil was off 4⅜ to 75⅛, Columbia Gas fell 1⅛ to 38, Standard Oil of California dropped 1⅜ to 84¾ and Gulf slipped 1⅞ to 41¼.

Texaco was up ⅜ to 38⅛ and Atlantic Richfield gained 2⅜ to 61½.

Auto stocks were firm despite Chrysler's $490 million loss.

Chrysler Reports Loss of $490 Million

From Agency Dispatches

ROIT — Chrysler Corp. esday reported a third-quar- s of $490 million, bringing ito industry's deficit to $1.7 for the three-month period 3.6 billion for the year thus hrysler proclaimed that fig- a victory.

No. 3 automaker, which to the edge of bankruptcy ar, was the only member of ig Three U.S. automakers anaged to trim losses from everely depressed second r of this year.

ysler's second-quarter deficit 536 million. Its losses so far ear are $1.47 billion. Severe utting helped the No. 3 auto- cut its losses.

ysler was also the only com- to hold out hope for a profit fourth quarter. Chairman acocca and President Paul oser said in their letter to olders, as they have on other ons, that the company would a profit "assuming some ation in interest rates, a st upturn in the economy and improvement in the current truck sales."

couraged by Improvement'

hile our third-quarter net large, we are encouraged by provement in our operating over the second quarter," ler Chairman Lee Iacocca

ysler's worldwide dollar in the quarter slumped 20 it to $2 billion while unit ell 28 percent from last year ,000 vehicles.

d Motor Co. said Tuesday its quarter loss totaled $595 mil- ringing its overall deficit for st nine months of 1980 to billion. On Monday, General s Corp. reported $567 mil- losses for the quarter. Its onth loss is $824 million. the same period last year, rned $2.47 billion and Ford were $1.21 billion.

GM, Ford blamed its poor on the nation's recession wer sales volumes — espe- in traditionally high-profit ur lines. But it spiced its y third-quarter statement ptimism.

ysler is still in business only e of outside help. The com- as received $800 million in ment-guaranteed loans this operating under union con- incorporating $463 million ncessions compared with nd GM contracts, and has ed pension fund contribu- nd some payments to sup-

company said $150 million third-quarter loss represent- usual expenses."

e of those unusual expenses ne-time only charges, such million in write-offs for an reciated foundry being closed, and some were of a recurring nature such as expenses to introduce new models, where Chrysler said expenses this year were $40 million above normal.

GM and Ford reduced their losses through heavy tax credits, but Chrysler has lost so much money for so long that it has used up all available credits. The company paid $2.2 million in income taxes overseas on earnings of its remaining subsidiaries.

In Washington, the Treasury Department said the staff of the government's Chrysler Loan Guarantee Board also expects the automaker to show a marked improvement in the fourth quarter. The board administers the federal loan guarantees that Congress authorized for Chrysler.

Some $800 million in guarantees have already been issued to Chrysler, leaving $700 million available.

U.K. Manufacturers Urge 25% Cut in Interest Rates

Reuters

LONDON — British industrialists Wednesday published what they said was their blackest survey of the country's economy and called for an immediate cut in interest rates.

Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, said the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, which governs all interest rates, should be cut now from its present near-record 16 percent to 12 percent.

Sir Terence spoke to reporters as the CBI issued a survey of industry that reported further falls in production and competitiveness and warned that worse was to come.

"It is the blackest survey the CBI has ever issued, there is no doubt about that," he said. "We think the time is right for a calculated risk on the minimum lending rate."

Howe Statement

Chancellor of the Exchequer Geoffrey Howe told Parliament later Wednesday that it was wrong to assume that lower interest rates would make a "dramatic difference" to the exchange rate. He said the current level of interest rates has had some effect on sterling by attracting money into the country.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament Tuesday that interest rates could not be brought down while demand for money from companies and government remained high.

Mrs. Thatcher said she wanted to get interest rates down and that the government was trying to slash public borrowing to make room for company lending at lower rates. Major newspapers have reported the government is considering cuts of £2 billion ($4.8 billion) a year in state spending.

The CBI report, based on a survey of 1,927 manufacturing companies, said more plants had machines idle than at any time since 1958. Export deliveries and orders were reported to have fallen sharply over the past four months with a further decline expected.

It said 58 percent of the companies were less optimistic about general business now than they were four months ago, 68 percent reported a sharp decline in orders over the same period, 56 percent reported a fall in output and 94 percent, the highest proportion in 20 years, expected a shortage of orders or sales to limit their output over the next four months.

The survey showed that short-time working and layoffs were occurring at an unprecedented rate compared with the last 20 years. According to official figures, 2,062,000 persons are unemployed, representing 8.5 percent of the workforce.

CBI Chairman James Cleminson said that more jobs would be lost as firms closed or stopped making goods they could no longer sell.

Japan Urged to Cut Spending

TOKYO (Reuters) — Japan's Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) has urged the government to cut spending.

It urged the government to streamline administrative bodies by abolishing or merging them, rationalizing staff distribution and transferring personnel to the private sector.

Yen Use Urged As a Reserve

Reuters

TOKYO — A leading Japanese expert on international monetary affairs said Japan should recognize the role of the yen as a reserve currency and facilitate the diversification of oil producing nations' assets in off-market transactions.

Ichiro Takeuchi, adviser to the Bank of Tokyo, said in a speech before the National Press Club of Japan this also means that Japan should operate its monetary policy in the manner of nations whose currencies are used as reserve assets.

In another development, Brazil's state-run oil corporation, Petrobras, and Banco Nacional Do Desenvolvimento Economico, signed contracts here to receive up to 10 billion yen ($474.5 million) each in loans from a Japanese banking syndicate led by the semi-official Export-Import Bank. Banking sources here said the loans will last between 5 and 10 years and will carry interest of 7¾ percent.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 29, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0405	5.003	108.155 *	46.98 *	0.2288	—	6.7460 *	128.13 *	35.130 *
Brussels (a)	30.205	70.085	16.0205	6.9575	3.3845 *	14.817	—	17.807	5.2172
Frankfurt	1.8845	4.6010	—	43.410 *	2.110 x	92.450 *	6.240 *	111.20 *	32.45 *
London (b)	2.4410	—	4.5785	10.6187	2.182.75	4.9875	73.445	4.1362	14.1850
Milan	895.95	2.187.50	473.23	205.55	—	437.62	29.553	535.90	153.99
New York	—	2.4460	0.5395	0.2304	0.1119 *	0.4992	0.0331	0.5895	0.1722
Paris	4.3460	10.6395	230.330 *	—	4.8575 x	213.95 *	14.375 *	254.05 *	74.830 *
Zurich	1.6977	4.1489	89.9920 *	39.077 *	0.1899	83.2206 *	5.6173 *	—	29.2316 *
ECU	1.3560	0.5553	2.5675	5.9147	1,214.95	2.7770	41.137	2.3115	7.8985

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0330	Belgian fin. franc	30.325	0.1972	Hong Kong $	5.0695	0.2013	Saudi Riyal	3.3190
0.8512	Canadian $	1.1748	1.9985	Irish £	0.5024	0.0741	Schilling	13.250
0.1722	Danish krone	5.8075	0.1587	Israeli Shekel	6.30	0.5295	Singapore $	1.8885
0.0232	Drachma	43.075	3.7286	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2682	0.2358	Swedish krona	4.2405
0.0195	Escudo	51.310	0.2021	Norw. krone	4.9490	0.2771	U.A.E. dirham	3.6890
0.2681	Fin. mark	3.7295	0.0133	Peseta	75.015	0.0047	Yen	210.30

£ Sterling: 1.2267 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

DIAMOND INVESTMENT
1.00 carat, Brilliant cut, export prices, $US

Color / Purity	Exceptional White (E)	Rare White (G)
Pure	36.063	22.486
V.V.S.2	17.820	11.455

All stones certified by International Laboratories. The above table indicates our export prices and the correct basis for cash repurchase by A.D.F.
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Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

The Quarterly Report as of 30th September 1980 has been published and may be obtained from:

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

National Westminster Bank Limited
Stock Office Services,
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12 Throgmorton Avenue,
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N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court, St. Swithin's Lane,
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Banque Rothschild
21 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9

Merrill Lynch International & Co.
all European offices

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Unter Sachsenhausen 4, 5 Köln

Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Königsallee 21-23
D4000, Düsseldorf 1

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2
Boulevard Emile Jacqmain 162,
Bruxelles

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

International Pacific Corporation Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL INVITATION TO BID: 82/80
NATIONAL POWER GRID

Supply of 7,600 km of steel-aluminum conductor, 1,204 km of zinc-coated steel guard wire; and 63 km of aluminum-sheathed steel guard wire.

Buenos Aires (República Argentina) on Business Days from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Copies may be obtained upon payment of $ 1.000.000 (argentine currency).

Consultation and obtention of contract documents:
At Lavalle 1554, 1er. Piso, Oficina 107;

BID OPENING: November 20, 1980 at the aforementioned address.

AGUA Y ENERGIA ELECTRICA
República Argentina

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close

(Continued from page 8)

*Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

"The point was to rent the apartment fast..."

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Logical Machine is an American computer manufacturer specializing in business systems. Its European co-ordination centre is located in Amsterdam The Netherlands from where marketing of LOMAC products is organized through an extensive distributor and dealer network spreading all over Europe. Technical support and training are provided by LOMAC Technical European Centre (LOTEC) in Cologne, Germany.

In 1975 LOMAC introduced the worlds first self-organizing business system called ADAM followed in 1978 by the smaller TINA. In the middle of 1980 the range was extended by the introduction of the formidable GOLIATH a distributed data processing system. At the end of the same year the family line is rounded off with the coming of DAVID a stand alone business system on floppy disk. Both TINA and DAVID can be used as work stations for GOLIATH.

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Logical Machine (Europe) Corporation requires a

DISTRIBUTOR MANAGER

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Letters with recent photograph, curriculum vitae and detailed description of current activities to: the Director European Operations, Logical Machine (Europe) Corporation, Backershagen 99C, 1082 GT Amsterdam-Buitenveldert, Tel: (020) 429885, Telex: 11336

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- Swiss nationals preferred.

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Employment terms will include an initial three-year contract with passages to and from paid for the employee and his family, and with a first leave overseas after 18 months.

Candidates are invited to mail their applications in English, at least partly hand-written, with full details and photograph, to:

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Employment terms will include an initial three-year contract with passages to and from paid for the employee and his family, and with a first leave overseas after 18 months.

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DIETHELM & CO AG

Lloyd's, Governed by Gentleman, Seeks Ruling Council

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

ON — On Nov. 4, while voters in the United re choosing a president, another electorate — more elite, but also with serious business at - will assemble in London's cavernous Royal Hall.

ered there, in the seats usually occupied by *rs at prizefights*, band spectaculars and con- ill be a majority of the 18,500 members of of London, the venerable insurance society. f the rest of the members, almost 1,200 of re Americans, will be represented by proxy otal vote on the future of Lloyd's.

e is no doubt," as the society's chairman, Pe- n, said in a speech in the United States early nth, "that Lloyd's, of late, has been experienc- y weather."

many of the financial institutions in the City on, Lloyd's has been governed for decades by of gentlemen's agreements and shared as- ns. It has been overseen by a democratically but relatively weak, committee of its mem- ow, fearful of intrusions by government, wor- a series of recent crises, it is seeking parlia- approval for an entirely new system of ad- tion.

New Council

percent of the members agree, and Mr. Green associates expect them to do so, Parliament sked to pass a bill establishing a new council d's. It will be composed of 16 working mem- the society, 6 members who are not actively in the insurance business, and 3 persons who members of Lloyd's at all, nominated by the and approved by the governor of the Bank of

e first time, members who live overseas will to vote by mail — for the external representa- the council; total outsiders will have a voice, minority one, in Lloyd's affairs, and the lead- f the society will have wide powers of disci-

ings now stand, the committee must go almost endless rigmarole to punish mis- The new council would be able to expel, or fine them. A working party led by Sir isher, the president of Wolfson College, Ox- ncluded that such powers were necessary if was to maintain its reputation for integrity bility.

'Overtaken by Events'

he new program provide the kind of leader- t Lloyd's, whose annual premium income is ing $5 billion, has lacked in recent years?



Bamet Saidman

'The Room' at Lloyd's of London

"It can't be any worse," said Peter Foden-Pattinson, an outspoken underwriter who formerly served as Lloyd's deputy chairman. "We allowed events to overtake us during the tremendous expansion of the last 10 years. We had to grow to keep our place in the world, but we failed to foresee the problems that that would cause.

"In the old days," he continued, "the chairman could call someone in and tell him, 'you've been a naughty boy,' and be sure there would be no repetition. No more. Now the chap is likely to say, 'according to whom?' And we have no ability to regulate without going through the most horrendous, time-wasting process."

"Right now," Mr. Foden-Pattinson said, "I'm involved in trying to sort out a dispute. It has taken a year, and meanwhile the chap's reputation is left dangling. Intolerable."

The visitor to "the room" at Lloyd's — a vast arena a little larger than a football field, with underwriters clustered around upright desks, talking and poring over papers — sees continuity more than change. The red-coated "waiters," or ushers, are still there. The Lutine Bell still rings to herald good news or bad. The loss of ships at sea — many of them, this month, in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway between Iran and Iraq — is still recorded in big ledgers with quill pens.

But there have been a number of distressing incidents leading up to the Fisher inquiry and next month's Albert Hall meeting. First came the loss of the "butter mountain" in the Netherlands, when a warehouse burned down, destroying $14-million worth of butter that Lloyd's had not thought was all in the same place. A nasty dispute arose between the brokers and underwriters.

A similar disagreement broke out over the loss of a shipload of Fiat cars en route from Italy to the United States, in which the broker seemed to some members of Lloyd's to be less than zealous in protecting his client's interests.

In the United States, which accounts for more than half of Lloyd's business, the society has suffered a series of highly publicized losses. The decision of President Carter to boycott the Moscow Olympics cost Lloyd's, which had insured the television contract of NBC, about $85 million. Insurance on computer leasing contracts of the troubled Itel Corp. of San Francisco cost $340 million, a record. Structural shortcomings in three liquid natural gas tankers built in Louisiana, whose tanks could not pass Coast Guard inspection, will probably cost about $300 million.

Losses are part of the insurance business, and Lloyd's has grown, in part, because it has insured satellites, oil rigs and Hovercraft when others feared to, and because it has developed policies providing coverage against new hazards such as pollution damage or nuclear accidents.

"Perhaps we should have taken more advice on some of these policies," said Mr. Foden-Pattinson, "particularly on the computer-leasing business, which was our biggest net loss ever. But we are risk-takers. Insurance is a controlled form of gambling."

$315-Million Profit in 1977

Mr. Green, in a speech at an insurance conference in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., noted that even after deducting $300 million as a reserve for anticipated losses on computer-leasing insurance, Lloyd's had a profit of $315 million in 1977, the most recent year for which figures are available under a three-year accounting system.

That was the second-highest profit in the society's history, exceeded only by the $324 million (at present rates of exchange) earned in 1975. In only three years since World War II — 1965, 1966 and 1967 — has the society suffered a loss.

"So much for the prophets of doom who were predicting a cataclysm," scolded Mr. Green, "without, I am afraid, appreciating the underlying strength of the Lloyd's market."

Nor is Lloyd's overly concerned with its new U.S. competition — the New York Insurance Exchange —, which opened in April, and others planned for Illinois and Florida. The New York operation began with only 13 underwriting syndicates, compared with 225 in London, and there is no expectation on either side of the Atlantic that New York will catch up — not in this century, at least.

FCC Eases Deregulation Ruling

(Continued from Page 9)

computer processing and will not be regulated.

However, it dropped its March 1, 1982, deadline for forcing AT&T, GTE and 1,500 smaller telephone companies to separate the cost of all their "customer premises equipment" — such as telephones or PBXs — from the cost of service. The deadline will apply only to new equipment installed for customers after then.

Many state regulatory agencies warned the FCC that the changes were too much too soon, and could force large rate increases by local telephone companies that could no longer rely on revenues from leasing the terminal equipment.

Tom McCarthy, GTE's vice president for public affairs at the company's headquarters in Stamford, Conn., expressed pleasure with the decision.

"This decision eliminates the requirement that GTE set up a separate subsidiary for selling and leasing most of its telephone equipment, and appears to be responsive to the arguments presented by GTE to the commission this summer," he said. "If so, this should enable us to be competitive in the telephone equipment area."

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CITICORP INTERNATIONAL GROUP
OCTOBER, 1980

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Southland Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,300.	1,050.
Profits	27.0	24.5
Per Share	1.17	1.14
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,520.	2,880.
Profits	57.7	54.0
Per Share	2.51	2.55

Texas Utilities Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	763.8	545.3
Profits	142.72	91.38
Per Share	1.50	1.05
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,080.	1,700.
Profits	269.23	211.91
Per Share	2.94	2.51

Timken Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	292.5	289.3
Profits	11.15	15.07
Per Share	0.99	1.34
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,010.	956.9
Profits	72.11	74.09
Per Share	6.43	6.64

U.S. Steel Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	2,800.	3,200.
Profits	77.0	88.2
Per Share	0.88	1.02
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	9,100.	9,900.
Profits	314.5	375.9
Per Share	3.61	4.38

*=Loss figure.

Williams Companies

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	519.8	442.2
Profits	28.20	11.87
Per Share	1.02	0.44
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,570.	1,390.
Profits	115.60	46.03
Per Share	4.23	1.69

Yellow Freight Systems

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	189.89	226.58
Profits	5.80	6.62
Per Share	0.41	0.46
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	580.11	638.31
Profits	14.88	16.16
Per Share	1.05	1.13

White Consolidated Inds.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	513.9	510.5
Profits	12.58	14.11
Per Share	0.86	1.11
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,570.	1,530.
Profits	36.24	43.56
Per Share	2.46	3.47

French Industrialists See Reduced Output

Reuters

PARIS — French industrialists are pessimistic about prospects for the next three months and a substantial majority of the 2,500 industry leaders interviewed believe their output will fall over the period, the National Statistics Institute said.

Order books are thin and export demand for consumer and intermediate goods is particularly weak, its monthly survey showed.

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New Issue
October 30, 1980

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October 29, 1980

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Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$14.96
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$1,014.47
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.57
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 719.45
(w) CANAT	$10.47
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$18.42
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund	$306.17
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.58
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,289.92
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.57
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.33
(d) Corteso International	us 102.39
(w) D.G.C.	$54.47
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$23.71
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$25.91
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,301
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$42.47
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 8,533.00
(w) F.L.R.S.T.	$220.76
(w) Forselex Issue Pr.	SF 170.95
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 73.21
(d) Fondltalia	$22.06
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.19
(d) Global Fund Ltd.	SF 6.55
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 7.87
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 543.49
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A.	$123.94
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B.	$134.05
(d) Interfund S.A.	$14.35
(w) Intermarket Fund	$189.04
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$21.85
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$9.48
(d) Investa DWS	DM 21.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$68.15
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$12.99
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$98.82
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$53.86
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,229.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$16.48
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$13.34
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$36.49
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$94.15
(w) Lux-fund	$41.48
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$14.12
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$19.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.70*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.50*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$109.51
(w) Pretoria Financial	$1.25
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$42.68
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,688.
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$10.75
(d) Renta Fund	$57.42
(d) Rentinvest	LF 794.80
(d) Safe Fund	$ 5.08
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$11.83
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 66.40
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$21.58
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 95.30
(w) Toland Global Fund	$17.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sec)	$63.99
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$87.83
(w) Transpacific Fund	$41.60
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 42.70
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.99
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$9.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$471.49
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$19.79
(w) Worldwide Securities	$114.46
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,977.73

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USIF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders of USIF Real Estate ("USIF") will be held at the Nassau Beach Hotel (Gulfstream Room), West Bay Street on the Island of New Providence in the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, on Friday, the 12th day of December 1980, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes:

1. To consider and, if thought fit, approve a proposal to modify the deed of Trust to reduce the board to five members, to eliminate the requirement that certain members be normally resident in certain parts of the world, to amend the basis for the remuneration of members and to make various other relative changes, such modification to come into effect on such date as may be directed by the Custodian Trustee with the concurrence of the Trust Board.
2. To consider and, if thought fit, to approve the appointment of Messrs. Coopers & Lybrand at Nassau, N.P. Bahamas, as Auditors of USIF for the current fiscal period.
3. Any other business which may properly come before the Meeting.

Dated this 22nd day of October 1980.
ROYWEST TRUST CORPORATION (BAHAMAS) Limited
Custodian Trustee

Holders of International Depositary Receipts (IDR's) issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York who wish to have the underlying USIF shares voted at the above meeting must deposit their IDR's not later than 5th December 1980, at any of the banks listed below or any other financial institution acceptable to the Morgan Offices listed below, together with instructions indicating the way the shares are to be voted or requesting a voucher entitling the holder to be present at such meeting and vote the underlying shares. If IDR's are deposited with a bank, the shares can be voted without withdrawing them from safe custody provided that a completed form of voting instructions is lodged with one of the paying agents of Usif Real Estate. Voting instructions forms are available upon request at:

1. Any of the following offices of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, outside the United States of America:
   Brussels, Avenue des Arts 35, 1040 Brussels,
   Antwerp, Frankrijklei 82, 2000 Antwerp,
   Frankfurt, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 8, 6000 Frankfurt/Main,
   London, 1, Angel Court, London EC 2 R 7 AE,
   Paris, 14 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris,
   Zurich, 38 Stockerstrasse, 8022 Zurich,
   Tokyo, New Yurakucho Building, 12-1 - 1 Chome, Yurakucho, 100 Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
2. Credito Romagnolo, 14, Via Armorari, Milano, and 27, Via Boncompagni, Rome;
3. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Bld. Royal 10a, Luxembourg;
4. Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Bld. Royal 2, Luxembourg;
5. Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Place de Metz 1, Luxembourg;
6. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Main Branch, Hongkong;
7. Banco de Commercio, Venustiano Carranza 44, Mexico 1 DF;
8. Banco Nacional de Panama, Casa Matriz, Plaza Porras, Panama;
9. Roywest Trust Corporation (Jersey) Limited, 45 La Motte Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands;
10. Roywest Trust Corporation (Panama) Inc., Apartado 604895 Estafeta Dorado, Panama;
11. Roywest Trust Corporation (Cayman) Limited, P.O. Box 1079, Cardinal Avenue, Georgetown, Grand Cayman, British West Indies;
12. Roywest Trust Corporation (Bahamas) Limited, West Bay Street, P.O. Box N 7785, Nassau, Bahamas.

ADVERTISEMENT

MARUBENI CORPORATION
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 1980, of Marubeni Corporation will be available in Amsterdam at:
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 20th, October, 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

THORN EMI LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 3rd November 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 6 of the CDR's Thorn Emi Ltd., each repr. 50 shs, will be payable with Dfls. 25,61 (re final dividend 1980 10,575 p. per share). Tax credit £2,27 = Dfls. 11,02 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd October 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

DAI-ICHI KANGYO BANK LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report April 1st, 1979 - March 31st, 1980 of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Bank Mees & Hope NV,
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 20th October 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

SEKISUI PREFAB HOMES LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 4th November 1980 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.cp.no. 31 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Sekisui Prefab Homes Ltd., each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 3,07 net (div.per record-date 31.7.1980; gross Yen 7,5 p.sh.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 56, 25 = Dfls. -,54 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 75,- = Dfls. -,72 p. CDR) will be deducted. After 28.2.1981 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.tax with Dfls. 2,89 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd October 1980.

ADVERTISEMENT

Schlumberger

RE "3-for-2" split

Referring to the advertisement dated 23rd July, 1980 the undersigned announces that as from 23rd October, 1980, one new certificate Schlumberger Ltd., repr. 5 shs. of common stock of US $1,- par value cum div. cp. n° 28, in "K" or "CF" form, will be available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, against delivery of 2 div. cps. n° 26 without any charge to the holder. After 16th January, 1981, the equivalent of the Certificates, which have not been claimed by the holders of div. cp. n° 26 will be sold.
The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held at the disposal of said holders.

RE CASH DIVIDEND

Further is announced that as from 3rd November, 1980, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 27 of the Certificates Schlumberger Ltd., each repr. 5 shs. of common stock of US $1.- par value, will be payable with Dfls. 3,78 net per Certificate repr. 5 shs. and with Dfls. 75,60 net per Certificate repr. 100 shs. (div. per record-date 15.9.1980: US $-.375 per share).
This dividend distribution is not subject to tax-withholding at source.

ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR VAN DE BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS B.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd October. 1980.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS
FLOATING RATE NOTE ISSUE
OF U.S. $250 MILLION - JANUARY 1980/88

The rate of interest applicable for the three month period beginning October 29, 1980 and set by the reference agent is 14⅞% annually.

"In others respects, holders of the above bonds are advised that Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, New York has been appointed as paying agent in lieu of BNP New York."

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
On October 27, 1980: U.S. $87.83

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Oct. 29, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	5.42	5.43½	5.34	5.35¼	—.05¼
Mar	5.64	5.64	5.55½	5.56½	—.05½
May	5.66	5.67½	5.60	5.61¼	—.04¼
Jul	5.36	5.40	5.33½	5.34¼	—.05
Sep	5.44	5.46	5.40½	5.41	—.05½
Dec	5.53½	5.57	5.52	5.52	—.05

Sales Tues. 28,109.
Total open interest Tues. 89,485, up 222 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.77	3.80	3.74½	3.76¼	—.01½
Mar	3.88¼	3.90	3.86	3.87¼	—.02
May	3.91½	3.94	3.89	3.90¼	—.02¼
Jul	3.88½	3.90½	3.86¾	3.87¾	—.02
Sep	3.74½	3.76	3.73	3.73½	—.01½
Dec	3.54½	3.56	3.52½	3.54¼	—.00¼

Sales Tues. 88,327.
Total open interest Tues. 308,983, up 4,971 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	9.12	9.20	9.03½	9.04½	—.10
Jan	9.43	9.48	9.30	9.33	—.09
Mar	9.64	9.74	9.56	9.59	—.08¼
May	9.79	9.91	9.72	9.78	—.05
Jul	9.84	9.95	9.79	9.82½	—.04
Aug	9.61	9.64	9.51	9.54	—.13
Sep	8.79	8.90	8.76	8.80	—.11
Nov	8.40	8.46	8.32	8.33½	—.11

Sales Tues. 84,062.
Total open interest Tues. 212,578, off 626 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Dec	284.00	288.00	282.00	283.30	—1.90
Jan	288.00	292.00	286.20	287.30	—1.80
Mar	293.00	298.00	292.00	292.70	— .40
May	292.00	296.00	291.00	292.50	— .30
Jul	290.50	294.00	289.00	290.50	—1.70
Aug	287.00	287.50	283.00	284.00	—3.50
Sep	267.00	267.00	263.00	264.00	—5.00
Oct	249.00	251.00	243.50	246.00	—4.50
Dec	245.80	246.00	241.50	242.00	— .50

Sales Tues. 21,223.
Total open interest Tues. 79,420, up 818 from Mon.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	26.95	27.05	26.50	26.58	— .39
Jan	27.30	27.40	26.90	27.00	— .37
Mar	28.00	28.20	27.70	27.73	— .34
May	28.50	28.75	28.20	28.20	— .33
Jul	29.05	29.20	28.70	28.83	— .44
Aug	28.45	28.75	28.30	28.45	— .32
Sep	28.05	28.15	27.50	27.58	— .65
Oct	27.15	27.15	26.75	26.75	— .40
Dec	26.95	27.10	26.61	26.65	— .30

Sales Tues. 16,566.
Total open interest Tues. 74,089, off 785 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.14½	2.14¾	2.12	2.12½	—.01½
Mar	2.24	2.24¼	2.21	2.21¼	—.02¼
May	2.27	2.27	2.24¾	2.25	—.02½
Jul	2.17½	2.18¼	2.16¼	2.16½	—.02¼
Sep	.	.	.	2.14½	—.01½

Sales Tues. 1,667.
Total open interest Tues. 7,823, off 113 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	69.55	69.75	69.37	69.42	— .63
Jan	71.10	71.10	70.97	71.10	— .30
Feb	71.70	72.32	71.60	71.90	— .32
Apr	73.90	74.52	73.80	74.27	.
Jun	75.00	75.60	74.90	75.03	.
Aug	74.60	75.15	74.30	74.72	— .08
Oct	73.60	74.10	73.50	73.75	+ .15
Dec	74.70	74.90	74.70	74.90	+ .35

Est. sales 17,593; sales Tues. 19,526.
Total open interest Tues. 58,204, off 751 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	76.25	76.45	76.00	76.37	— .05
Jan	78.55	78.80	78.10	78.22	— .78
Mar	80.50	81.15	80.42	80.52	— .43
Apr	80.85	81.25	80.60	80.70	— .47
May	80.95	81.20	80.70	80.77	— .30
Aug	.	.	.	80.37	+ .22
Sep	80.20	80.20	80.20	80.20	+ .05

Est. sales 1,707; sales Tues. 1,949.
Total open interest Tues. 8,164, off 146 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Dec	50.95	51.85	50.95	51.77	+ .55
Feb	55.45	56.35	55.35	56.12	+ .42
Apr	54.95	55.80	54.85	55.65	+ .60
Jun	57.95	58.75	57.85	58.70	+ .70
Jul	58.80	59.80	58.50	58.70	+ .78
Aug	57.80	58.25	57.80	58.10	+ .15
Oct	56.75	56.75	56.40	56.75	
Dec	57.25	57.70	57.25	57.70	+ .23

Est. sales 11,671; sales Tues. 11,071.
Total open interest Tues. 35,390, up 275 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	70.00	72.45	69.90	72.12	+1.77
Mar	69.50	72.50	69.80	72.40	+1.85
May	71.65	74.10	71.40	73.92	+1.82
Jul	73.00	75.45	73.00	75.32	+1.82
Aug	72.00	74.40	71.95	74.40	+1.90

Est. sales 10,471; sales Tues. 10,728.
Total open interest Tues. 23,033; up 1,007 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.					
Dec	47.45	48.07	47.45	47.97	+ .47
Feb	51.45	51.80	51.00	51.80	+ .20
Apr	50.20	50.80	50.20	50.80	+ .30
Jun	.	.	.	53.80	+ .05
Jul	.	.	.	53.60	+ .05
Aug	.	.	.	53.02	+ .02

Est. sales 169; sales Tues. 111.
Total open interest Tues. 1,744, up 35 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	+ .40
Dec	.	.	.	68.25	.

Est. sales 1; sales Tues. 1.
Total open interest Tues. 61, off 2 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	163.70	165.20	163.50	164.10	.80
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	175.00	175.90	174.40	175.10	+1.70
Mar	191.50	192.30	190.50	191.40	+2.10
May	206.00	206.50	204.30	205.70	+2.40
Jul	220.50	221.80	220.00	221.00	+2.50
Sep	224.50	225.00	224.30	225.00	+2.00
Nov	224.60	226.00	224.40	226.00	+2.00
Jan	229.70	230.70	229.70	230.70	+2.20

Est. sales 2,427; sales Tues. 3,977.
Total open interest Tues. 14,548, off 293 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	204.00	207.60	204.00	207.30	+3.30
Jan	206.80	208.70	206.50	208.60	+3.40
Mar	210.40	212.50	210.40	212.00	+3.20
May	214.50	215.70	214.00	215.60	+2.80
Jul	219.00	220.50	218.20	220.00	+3.00
Sep	.	.	.	220.50	+2.40
Nov	.	.	.	222.00	+1.00

Sales Tues. 649.
Total open interest Tues. 4,288, up 22 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	87.49	87.77	87.39	87.42	—.15
Jan	.	.	.	87.73	—.11
Mar	87.64	87.92	87.50	87.52	—.19
Apr	.	.	.	87.64	—.13
Jun	87.81	88.12	87.74	87.77	—.14
Jul	.	.	.	87.82	—.13
Sep	88.00	88.23	87.95	87.95	—.12
Oct	.	.	.	87.97	—.12
Dec.	88.13	88.33	88.05	88.06	—.11
Jan	.	.	.	88.09	—.11
Mar	88.17	88.40	88.13	88.13	—.12
Apr	.	.	.	88.16	—.11
Jun	88.45	88.45	88.24	88.24	—.05
Sep	88.42	88.46	88.29	88.29	—.03

Est. sales 14,456; sales Tues. 15,942.
Total open interest Tues. 23,540, off 112 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	68-00	68-15	67-19	67-20	—17
Mar	68-00	68-14	67-18	67-19	—18
Jun	68-10	68-18	67-22	67-22	—20
Sep	68-14	68-19	67-28	67-28	—19
Dec	68-22	68-22	68-02	68-02	—17
Mar	68-24	68-24	68-04	68-04	—17
Jun	68-25	68-25	68-04	68-04	—18
Sep	68-26	68-26	68-04	68-04	—19
Dec	68-27	68-27	68-07	68-07	—16
Mar	68-28	68-28	68-08	68-08	—15
Jun	68-25	68-25	68-10	68-10	—13

Sales Tues. 22,413.
Total open interest Tues. 79,335, up 2,724 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	86.40	86.63	86.40	86.40	— .10
Mar	86.77	86.78	86.40	86.50	— .18
Jun	86.45	86.66	86.45	86.56	— .30

Sales Tues. 58.
Total open interest Tues. 34, off 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	67-30	68-17	67-21	67-22	—18
Mar	68-08	68-28	67-29	67-31	—20
Jun	68-17	69-08	68-08	68-07	—21
Sep	69-01	69-14	68-16	68-16	—23
Dec	69-10	69-20	68-24	68-24	—22
Mar	69-18	69-24	68-29	68-29	—23
Jun	69-24	69-31	69-02	69-02	—24
Sep	69-30	70-03	69-07	69-07	—25
Dec	70-04	70-08	69-12	69-12	—26
Mar	70-10	70-16	69-17	69-17	—27

Sales Tues. 63,431.
Total open interest Tues. 150,408, up 4,378 from Mon.

New York Futures

Oct. 28, 1980

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	8.80	8.95	8.75	8.80	—0.12
Mar	12.75	12.95	12.57	12.57	—0.20
Apr	15.00	15.15	14.92	14.98	—0.06

Est. sales 2,500; sales Tues. 6,326.
Total open interest Tues. 18,121 off 697 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	125.50	125.50	124.60	125.05	— 1.02
Mar	128.00	128.40	127.45	127.72	— 0.85
May	129.60	129.50	128.75	128.75	— 1.12
Jul	130.30	130.50	130.00	130.10	— 0.94
Sep	131.00	131.50	130.75	131.00	— 0.54
Dec	132.25	132.25	131.75	132.13	— 0.72
Mar	132.75	133.00	132.75	133.13	— 0.12

Est. sales 830; sales Tues. 1,317.
Total open interest Tues. 11,003 off 98 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	41.50	41.70	41.35	41.35	+ 0.45
Mar	42.60	42.75	41.95	42.50	+ 0.40
May	42.20	42.40	41.55	42.33	+ 0.59
Jul	40.90	41.35	40.60	41.30	+ 0.83
Sep	38.30	38.70	38.00	38.64	+ 0.77
Oct	36.75	37.10	36.50	37.10	+ 0.74
Jan	32.85	32.85	32.85	33.45	+ 0.75
Mar	32.50	32.55	32.40	32.66	+ 0.54

Est. sales 11,850; sales Tues. 15,388.
Total open interest Tues. 76,704 up 329 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COCOA 10 metric tons, dollars per metric ton.					
Dec	2,060	2,079	2,037	2,056	— 5.00
Mar	2,150	2,163	2,121	2,140	.
May	2,200	2,215	2,165	2,186	— 2.00
Jul	2,245	2,260	2,205	2,231	— 1.00
Sep	2,285	2,300	2,260	2,276	+ 1.00
Dec	2,330	2,350	2,330	2,331	+ 1.00

Est. sales 3,700; sales Tues. 6,734.
Total open interest Tues. 14,187 off 998 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	90.50	90.65	90.25	90.35	—0.15
Jan	92.60	92.80	92.50	92.55	—0.05
Mar	93.80	94.10	93.50	93.85	+0.15
May	94.40	94.75	94.40	94.65	+0.28
Jul	95.30	95.35	95.10	95.00	+0.15
Sep	.	.	.	96.40	+0.35
Nov	.	.	.	97.20	+0.45
Jan	.	.	.	97.80	+0.40
Mar	.	.	.	98.30	+0.60

Est. sales 400; sales Tues. 232.
Total open interest Tues. 8,979 up 49 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	91.42	92.20	90.07	90.16	—1.14
Mar	92.35	92.40	90.95	91.02	—1.00
May	92.30	92.45	90.80	91.10	—0.87
Jul	91.70	92.00	90.77	90.78	—0.92
Oct	86.27	86.27	85.90	85.90	—0.20
Dec	83.80	84.00	83.40	83.40	—0.27
Mar	73.50	84.00	84.70	83.90	—0.10

Est. sales 7,350; sales Tues. 8,331.
Total open interest Tues. 45,331 up 434 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	.	.	.	95.40	— 0.35
Dec	97.15	97.25	96.10	96.40	— 0.35
Jan	.	.	.	97.30	— 0.30
Mar	99.70	99.95	98.65	99.70	— 0.25
May	101.10	101.25	100.40	100.40	— 0.25
Jul	102.50	102.70	102.10	102.40	— 0.15
Sep	103.00	104.20	103.20	103.60	— 0.10
Dec	105.80	106.40	105.00	105.25	— 0.15
Jan	.	.	.	106.45	— 0.05
Mar	108.10	108.80	108.30	108.25	— 0.05
May	109.80	110.00	110.00	109.85	— 0.05
Jul	.	.	.	111.45	— 0.15

Est. sales 6,000; sales Tues. 5,884.
Total open interest Tues. 54,646 up 392 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Nov	1938.0	1930.0	1917.0	1920.0	+ 46.0
Dec	1955.0	1960.0	1932.0	1943.0	+ 48.0
Jan	1965.0	1985.0	1970.0	1969.0	+ 49.0
Mar	2035.0	2040.0	2014.0	2021.0	+ 51.0
May	2085.0	2090.0	2065.0	2074.0	+ 52.0
Jul	2125.0	2142.0	2120.0	2126.0	+ 50.0
Sep	2188.0	2190.0	2185.0	2179.0	+ 56.0
Dec	2260.0	2264.0	2254.0	2258.5	+ 57.5
Jan	.	.	.	2285.0	+ 58.0
Mar	.	.	.	2338.0	+ 59.0
May	.	.	.	2391.0	+ 60.0
Jul	.	.	.	2444.0	+ 60.0

Est. sales 6,000; sales Tues. 3,227.
Total open interest Tues. 33,288 up 150 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	672.00	674.50	668.00	668.70	+ 4.70
Apr	692.00	699.00	693.00	693.20	+ 4.70
Jul	725.00	726.00	720.00	720.70	+ 4.70
Oct	748.00	753.00	753.00	748.20	+ 4.70

Est. sales 1,221; sales Tues. 1,186.
Total open interest Tues. 12,077 up 68 from Mon.

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Nov	643.30	641.50	641.00	638.00	+ 1.00
Dec	651.00	652.50	644.00	645.00	+ 3.00
Feb	668.00	670.00	662.00	662.20	+ 3.60
Apr	683.00	687.00	679.00	679.60	+ 4.00
Jun	704.00	704.50	697.50	697.40	+ 4.40
Aug	718.00	722.00	715.00	715.80	+ 4.80
Oct	734.10	739.60	734.40	734.40	+ 5.30
Dec	754.40	759.00	750.50	753.20	+ 5.80
Feb	772.90	776.00	772.20	772.20	+ 6.30
Apr	791.50	799.00	788.00	791.40	+ 6.90
Jun	.	.	.	810.80	+ 7.50
Aug	829.40	835.00	830.30	830.30	+ 7.90

Est. sales 40,000; sales Tues. 41,053.
Total open interest Tues. 251,124 up 5,483 from Mon.

International Monetary Market

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.4350	2.4360	2.4225	2.4305	+020
Jan	2.4270	2.4270	2.4270	2.4270	+005
Mar	2.4300	2.4300	2.4215	2.4275	+020
Apr	2.4250	2.4250	2.4250	2.4250	unch
Jun	2.4285	2.4285	2.4215	2.4260	+030
Sep	.	.	.	2.4240	unch

Est. sales 3,452; sales Tues. 4,482.
Total open interest Tues. 16,209, up 338 from Mon.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8533	.8554	.8530	.8532	—09
Jan	.	.	.8550	.8550	—10
Mar	.8577	.8592	.8560	.8567	—13
Apr	.	.	.8575	.8575	—15
Jun	.8605	.8610	.8569	.8587	—20
Sep	.8615	.8615	.8585	.8600	—22

Est. sales 2,135; sales Tues. 2,148.
Total open interest Tues. 10,824, up 193 from Mon.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5318	.5353	.5310	.5336	+14
Jan	.	.	.	.5365	+14
Mar	.5393	.5422	.5388	.5411	+14
Apr	.5445	.5445	.5445	.5445	+23
Jun	.5460	.5490	.5460	.5482	+21
Sep	.	.	.	.5545	unc

Est. sales 5,985; sales Tues. 5,490.
Total open interest Tues. 16,398, off 497 from Mon.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

Est. sales 0; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 0, unchanged from Mon.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004760	.004820	.004760	.004810	+90
Jan	.	.	.	.004825	+84
Mar	.004825	.004884	.004825	.004879	+95
Apr	.	.	.	.004890	+99
Jun	.	.	.	.004920	+89

Est. sales 5,348; sales Tues. 3,735.
Total open interest Tues. 9,358, up 523 from Mon.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.5935	.5980	.5931	.5957	+21
Jan	.	.	.	.5980	+20
Mar	.6064	.6104	.6060	.6085	+22
Jun	.6205	.6210	.6180	.6205	+24
Sep	.	.	.	.6330	+20

Est. sales 4,888; sales Tues. 4,972.
Total open interest Tues. 13,427, up 274 from Mon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 29, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
SouthldRoy s	742,900	64	+ ½
Texaco Inc	661,300	38⅞	+ ⅜
Mobil	658,900	74¾	—5
AmerT&T	527,200	49¼	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	492,400	41¼	—1⅞
RalstnPur	470,400	16½	— ¼
AtlRichfl s	384,300	61½	+2⅞
IBM	383,900	65⅝	—1
CaroPwLt	375,600	17½	— ½
Exxon	374,900	74⅞	— ⅞
AmExpress	344,800	32	—1
Lockheed	314,200	28	—1½
SouthldRoy xd	312,900	31⅞	+1⅜
SearsRoeb	309,000	16⅛	+ ⅛
Va ElPow	299,000	10½	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	37.44	45.96
Advanced	671	597
Volume Up (millions)	16.15	17.14
Declined	788	912
Volume Down (millions)	16.26	17.65
Unchanged	429	418
Total Issues	1,888	1,927
New highs	22	19
New lows	8	17

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	935.07	941.64	925.68	929.18	—3.41
20 Trn	344.21	349.25	342.18	345.74	+1.80
15 Util	111.91	112.78	110.48	111.43	—0.40
65 Stk	355.55	358.87	352.35	354.62	—0.31

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	66.08	—0.01
10 Public Utils	63.97	—0.30
10 Indus	68.20	+0.28

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	129.91	127.87	127.91	—0.14
Industrials	148.06	144.68	145.64	—0.16
Utilities	51.45	50.63	50.98	—0.08
Finance	12.65	12.46	12.54	—0.03
Transp.	22.71	22.33	22.49	—0.07

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	74.37	73.80	73.80	—0.04
Industrials	87.01	86.38	86.38	—0.01
Transp.	72.46	72.20	72.20	+0.04
Utilities	37.81	37.67	37.67	—0.09
Finance	66.36	66.16	66.16	—0.12

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 28	151,435	300,569	1,999
October 27	149,415	323,620	1,979
October 24	152,469	298,717	1,987
October 23	166,539	336,034	2,004
October 22	152,287	313,933	1,329

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
GifCana s	1,047,800	22½	—3⅛
DomePetr g	351,100	62	—7⅛
RangerOil s	250,500	51¾	—3½
HuskyOG s	232,100	14⅞	— ¾
BowValley s	191,400	19¼	—1½
RangerOil wi	185,400	17¼	—1⅛
HouOllM	172,600	39⅞	—1¾
PetroLew s	158,500	38	—1
HudsBOilg s	145,600	25¾	—2½
ChiefDvg s	145,500	22	—3⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	8.33	5.48
Advanced	246	263
Volume Up (millions)	1.69	3.13
Declined	330	305
Volume Down (millions)	6.17	1.26
Unchanged	208	232
Total Issues	784	800
New highs	28	21
New lows	8	8

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
354.97	344.83	344.41	—11.18

Cash Prices

October 29, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.30	2.07
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.66	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	348.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	102-103	87-88
Lead Spot, lb	0.45	0.58
Copper elect., lb	99⅝	90⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3539	7.7828
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	19.25	14.10
Gold N.Y., oz	644.00	382.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 29, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,326.10 f	1,296.70 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,751.20
Dow Jones Spot	480.73	482.18
D.J. Futures	500.43	502.39

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 29, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	853.50	854.00	846.00	847.00
3 months	881.50	882.00	874.00	874.50
Cathodes: spot	828.00	830.00	817.50	819.00
3 months	854.00	856.00	845.00	847.00
Tin: spot	6,750.00	6,760.00	6,790.00	6,800.00
3 months	6,820.00	6,830.00	6,850.00	6,860.00
Lead: spot	342.00	343.00	348.00	349.00
3 months	357.00	358.00	364.00	364.50
Zinc: spot	329.00	330.00	331.00	332.00
3 months	341.00	341.50	341.50	342.00
Silver: spot	783.50	785.00	755.00	757.00
3 months	816.00	817.00	785.00	787.00
Aluminium: spot	657.00	659.00	654.00	655.00
3 months	684.00	685.00	681.00	682.00
Nickel: spot	2,693.00	2,700.00	2,685.00	2,695.00
3 months	2,735.00	2,739.00	2,730.00	2,735.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 29, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Jan	402.00	397.80	401.80	402.00	391.00	392.00
Mar	415.50	402.00	409.00	409.25	403.25	403.10
May	411.50	403.80	407.25	407.50	401.00	401.25
Aug	388.00	378.00	384.50	384.75	377.75	378.50
Oct	356.00	345.00	352.10	352.75	345.80	345.25
Jan	325.00	324.50	321.10	322.00	316.00	317.00
Mar	317.00	310.00	313.00	314.05	307.00	307.25
13,522 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	924.00	917.00	923.00	924.00	922.00	923.00
Dec	965.00	958.00	964.00	965.00	962.00	963.00
Mar	983.00	978.00	982.00	983.00	980.00	981.00
May	1,002	998.00	1,002	1,003	1,003	1,004
Jly	1,025	1,015	1,024	1,025	1,020	1,021
Sep	1,048	1,041	1,046	1,048	1,044	1,045
Dec	1,061	1,061	1,064	1,073	1,065	1,064
2,259 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,058	1,047	1,052	1,055	1,071	1,072
Jan	1,086	1,080	1,080	1,081	1,093	1,096
Mar	1,050	1,043	1,045	1,046	1,055	1,056
May	1,058	1,049	1,051	1,052	1,057	1,060
Jly	1,059	1,052	1,053	1,054	1,062	1,063
Sep	1,059	1,055	1,057	1,059	1,065	1,070
Mar	1,051	1,050	1,052	1,057	1,065	1,070
1,481 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 29, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	4,100	4,020	4,050	4,075	+47
Mar	4,265	2,185	4,220	4,225	—36
May	4,300	4,260	4,260	4,270	+55
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	4,088	4,150	+50
Aug	4,165	4,100	4,110	4,125	+30
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,800	3,840	+30
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	3,550	—	+50
1,135 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	955	950	951	959	+1
Mar	995	991	995	1,005	+1
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,015	1,025	—7
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,025	—	—38
Sep	1,050	—	1,050	1,070	—8
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,110	—5
12 lots					

Dividends

October 29, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Amer Elec Pwr	Q	.56½	12-10	11-10
Dickey-John Corp	Q	.06	12-15	12-1
Exxon Corp	Q	.150	12-10	11-12
Oneida Ltd	Q	.14	12-15	11-21
Squibb Corp	Q	.30	12-10	11-14
Utd Refining	Q	.25	12-10	11-14
Wang Labs	Q	.03	1-31	12-12

YEAR END

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Consol Tomoka Land		.30	12-12	11-28

EXTRA

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Commercial Shearing		.12½	12-15	12-1

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Commercial Shearing	-	10PC	1-5	12-1
Old Natl Bancorp	-	10PC	3-6	1-22

STOCK SPLIT
Dickey-John Corp 3-for-2
Nevada Sv & Ln 5-for-4
Oneida Ltd 5-for-4
Varco Intl 2-for-1

OMITTED
Ideal Toy Corp

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Amer Fncl Entr	-	.02	12-15	12-1
Bethlehem Steel	Q	.40	12-10	11-10
Commercial Shearing	Q	.12½	12-15	12-1
Courier Corp	Q	.15	1-2	12-12
Gulton Indus	Q	.15	12-1	11-17
Hercules Inc	Q	.30	12-22	12-5
Hillenbrand Ind	Q	.32½	11-28	11-10
Moore McCormack	Q	.32	12-15	11-14
Nalco Chemical	Q	.40	12-10	11-20
Old Natl Bancorp	Q	.21	1-30	1-2
Webb Del E	-	.05	12-5	11-14
Westinghouse Elec	Q	.35	12-1	11-10

a-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—22

Am Invest	Lowensin	Singer Co
Bord CR	MarshFldcv pf	SouthldRoy xd
Cooper TR	MercTex	Starrett
CooprTR pf	NewhalLd s	Tricentrol n
PstUnR Es	PonhEP s	USAir
Genesco Inc	Proler Int	USAir 1.87pf
Lear Siegler	Ryder Sys	WestCo n
LearSieg pf		

NEW LOWS—8

CabotCp wi	GeicoCo s	Southtwn wi
CreditFn cvpf	NorthTel g	Tidewatr s
DartKraft n	Savin 1.50pf	

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock Div. In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
[illegible]

— B—B—B —
[illegible]

— C—C—C —
[illegible]

— D—D—D —
[illegible]

— E—E—E —
[illegible]

— F—F—F —
[illegible]

— G—G—G —
[illegible]

— H—H—H —
[illegible]

— I—I—I —
[illegible]

— J—J—J —
[illegible]

— K—K—K —
[illegible]

— L—L—L —
[illegible]

(Continued on Page 13)

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, Oct. 29, 1980

AELInd, AFAProt, AVMCp, Accuray, AddisnW, AdvRoss, AffiBsh, AlaBncp, AlexAlex, Allcoinc, AllynB, Altex, Amarex s, AFin s, AFurn, AGreet, AIntGo, AMicros, ANatins, AQuasar, AResMg, AWelding, Amterr, Anadite, AngSA, AngAGd, AnfaCp, ApldMtl s, ArdenGp, AsdCola, AllGeLt, AtlanRs, BairdCp, BallyP&P, BanaHE, BasicRs s, BasstFr, BaylsMk, Beeline, BennifPH, BentlyL, BetzLab, BevMat, BibbCo, BirdSon, Birtchr, Blyvoor, Bonanza, BrwTom s, Buckbee, Buffets, BurnupS, CNLFin, CPTCp, CalWtSv, ConradH, CapEngy, CapSwC, CapInAir h, CareCp, CavngbC, CnVTPS, CermSh, ChartHo, ChmLea, ChesUtl, Chubb, Cirfica, CtzSoGa, CtzUtA, CtzUtB, ClarkJL, ClewCp, CoirTle s, ColGshai, ComCtH, CmlShr, CmwTel, ComPep s, Cordis, CrayRes, CrosTre s, CulirFd s, Cyclitron, DanlyM, DtaDesgn s, DaytMal, DBeer, DekibAg, DetCanT, DeweyEl, DiaCrys, DbsnCrp, Docutel, DollrGn, DoylDB, DunkinD, Deriron, EsDrief, EatnVnce, EconLab, ElPasEl, ElderBe, EleNucl, ElModul, EnrDev, EnrMethd, EnrMin, EnRsv, Entwistl, EquitSL, EqtOil s, FSC, FabrlTk, FarmGp, Fidicor, FtBkSys, FtBostn, FtEmpS, FtWnFin, FlagBks, Flicker, FloatPnt, FlaNFla, FlaWatU, Flurocb, ForestO, Formglf, FrankCp, FrankEl, FreeSG, Fremont, FullrHB, GalaxyO, GnAutm, GnDevcs, GnRlEst, GnReins s, GnRad s, GovEFn, GreenM, GrayAdv, Giftintl s, Gyrodyn, HahnEW, HamIPt s, Hardwicr, HrpRow, HarpGp, HarttNt, HenrdF, Holobm, Hoover, HortzRs, HyattInt, IMSIntl s, Infraind, Intel s, IntrcEnr, IntmtGs, InBkWsh, Intersil, IwaSoUt, Jamsby, Jerico s, JiffyFd, JoslynM, KaisSt pf, Kalvar, Kaman, KmpAm, Keysam, KellySv s, Keuffel, Kimball, KingInt, KlooiG, KnapeV, Kratos s, Kulicke s, Lancelo, LandRes, LaneCo, LibNtLf, LIlva, LtdStor, LinBest, Logetrn, MCIC, MGFOil, MadsGE, MagelPel, MagmP, MalrRt, Malkrt, Marion s, MaulLP, MayPt s, MaynOil, McCorm, McFarl, McQuay, MeyerF, MidstW, MidldCap, MidiRes, MidiBks, Millipr, MissVIG, Molex s, MostCol, MonuCp, MoorePd, MoranEn, MoranEn wi, MoraRes, Morsaln, MotClob, Mueller, NNCp, NargCp, NDiaCp, NwldRE, NJNGas, NickOG, Nicolet s, NielsnA, NielsnB, NoCarGs, NoEOil un, NwtNGs, NwstPS, Noxell, Nucorp, OgilvyM, OhioCas, OhFerro, OtterTP, PCAInt, PabstB, PcGaR, PauleyP, PavlsCs, PeerMf, PennEnt, Pentair, Petrolit, Petrlbon, PhilaNat, PierceSS, Pinkrtn, PionHiB, Plastline, Possis, PresGM, PrsStryn, Proprp, PbSvNC, PuriBen, PulDCap, QuakrCh, RoperPr, Raychm, Raymond, RecvCm, RepNLfe, RoadEx, RobbMy s, Roselon, Rouse, RusStov, Sadlier, Safeco, StHelGd, StPaul, ScanDt, ScripH, Sensor s, SvcMer, Svcmst s, ShMed s, Shawmt, SCalWtr, SwElSv, SwnEnr, Standyn, StdMicro, StdRegs, StonHP, SteriSl, StrawCl, Subaru, SuperEl, TIME DC, Tampax, Tandem s, TecumP, TelcmA s, Tennant, Tiprary, TomlOil s, TricoPd, TroyGld g, TysonFd, UnMcGll, USEnr, USSurg, USTrck, UVaBsh, UpPenP, VaalRe, VaiBkAr, VanDus, Vrcoint s, Velcro g, VictraSt, VideoCp, VaNBsh, WshEnr, Weldtrn, WellsGa, Wendys, WstOrel, WDeep, WHaid, WinMig, WmorC, WoodLot, WrightW, ZionUtc

n.a.- Not applicable.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 29, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	14 3/16 - 14 5/16	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	4 11/16-13/16	17¾ - 17⅞	11⅛ - 11⅜
2 M.	14½ - 14⅝	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	5⅛ - 5⅜	16¾ - 17	11⅛ - 11⅜
3 M.	15 - 15⅛	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	5 11/16-13/16	16⅝ - 16⅞	11⅛ - 11⅜
6 M.	14½ - 14⅝	8⅝ - 8⅞	5 11/16-13/16	15 13/16 - 16	11⅛ - 11⅜
1 Y.	14 1/16 - 14 3/16	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5 11/16-13/16	14⅜ - 14⅝	12⅛ - 12⅜

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, October 29, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Mts cpn-Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Asked

African Dvl. Bk 7-83, Alahli Kuwait 5½-83, Allied Irish 6¼-84, Allied Irish 5¼-87, Amex Fin 1982, Andelsbanken 7-84, Arab Intl Bank 6½-83, Barclays O'seas 5-90, Bco de la Nacion 8-83, Bco de la Nacion 7-85, Bco do Brazil 6¼-82, Bco de Mexico 6¼-87, Bco Pinto 6¼-85, Bco Costa Rica 6½-85, Bk Paribas 7¼-80, Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84, Bk Ireland 5¼-89, Bk Tokyo 8-80, Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¾-81, Bk Tokyo 6½-84, Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987, Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89, Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93, Buenos Aires 7¼-86, Bco Serfin 7¼-86, Bco di Roma 6-87/91, BFCE 6¼-83, BFCE 6¾-84, BNP 7½-81, BNP 7-83, BNP 5¼-83, BNP 1982/84, BNP 5¼ 85/88, BNP 5½-91, Bangkok Bk 6½-84, BUE x¼-89, Bk Worms 5¼-85, Banco Union 7¾-83, Bq Ext d'Alg 8¼-84, Bq L Dreyfus 6½-83, Bfg Finance 5½-89/94, Bergen Bank 6-89, Citicorp 1983, Citicorp 1984, Citicorp 6-94, Citicorp undtd, Chase 5¼-93, CCCE 5¼-98, Credit Agricole 6¼-84, CCF 7-83, CCF 6½-83, CCF 5¼-85, Creditanst 5¾-84, Creditanst 5½-91/97, Credit Lyon 6¼-82, Credit Lyon 6-83, Credit Nat'l 5¼-88, DG Bank 6¼-83, Gotabanken 6-88, GZB 7½-81, GZB 6-83, GZB 5½-89, Hydrocarb 7½-82, IBJ 6-82, IBJ 6½-82, IBJ 5¾-85, IBJ 5¼-87, IBJ 5¼-88, Indo-Suez 5½-85, Indo-Suez 5¼-89, Westminster Bk 6-84, KOP 6½-83, LTCB 6¼-81, LTCB 6¼-82, LTCB 6-83, LTCB 5¼-85, LTCB 5¼-88, LTCB 5½-89, Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83, ManHan O'seas 5½-94, Midland Bank 8-82, Midland Bank 7½-83, Midland Intl 6-87, Midland Intl 5-89, Midland Intl 5¼-92, Midland Intl 5½-93, Natl Westmin 5½-90, Natl Westmin 5¼-92, Natl Westmin 5¼-94, Nippon Credit 5¼-85, Nippon Credit 6½-86, Pop. Espanol 7¼-81, Bk Scotland 7¼-83, Bk Scotland 5¼-94, Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84, Stand. & Chart. 5½-90, Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90, State Bk India 6¼-87, Svenska Handels 5-87, Sundsvallsbkn 6-85, Trade Develop 6-86, Thai Farmers 7¼-84, UBAF 6¼-82, UBAF 7¼-82, Union Finland 6½-82, United O'seas 7-81, United O'seas 6-83, United O'seas 6-89, Urquijo Intl 7¼-87, Urquijo Intl 6-86, Wll. Glyn's Bk 6½-84, Wll. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91

Non Banks

Issuer-Mts cpn-Mat. | Coupon | Next | Bid | Asked

Enpetrol 7-86, IC Industries 1991, Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93, Thailand 7-84, Philippines 6½-86, Sumi Heavy 5¾-83, Sweden 9lock-91, Sofftel 8-83, Sofftel 8-84, SNCF 6¼-85/97, Texas Airlines 7-86, TVO 9lock-91, IHI 5¾-85, Offshore Min. 1986, Pemex 7-84, C.Itoh 5¼-87

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

The newspaper that put the class in classified advertising.

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 29

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
Lehmn	1.20e	4.1	10	1	29½	29½	29½	
LoewT wt				80	52	51¼	51¼	
Logicon	.10e	.4	12	24	26¼	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼
LaGen s	.57	3.8	11	8	15	15	15	+ ¼
LundyEl			5	19	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
Lydall	.70	7.2	13	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
LynchCp			5	19	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
— M—M—M —								
MCO Hldg			5	277	13⅝	13⅜	13½	— ¼
MCO Res				257	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
MSI Data	n.40	3.1	13	40	13⅛	13	13	
MacAnFor			7	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Macrod			33	190	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
MePS	1.92	12.	5	9	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
ManrC	s.50	2.5	14	36	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
Marindq			7	139	1⅞	1¾	1¾	—1-16
MarkPd	n		18	71	43⅞	41½	43¼	+ ¾
Marm	pf2.25	11.		14	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Marshln	.60f	2.8	13	20	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
Masind				1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Masters			14	1	u 9⅜	9¾	9⅜	+ ⅛
MtlRsh	.12	.3	26	41	42⅜	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
Matrix	s		41	107	36	35	35¾	+ ¾
MaulTec	.14	3.8	8	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
McCro wt				5	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
McDow	n.13e	1.6	9	9	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
McKeon			7	31	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Means	1.32	6.9	6	8	19	19	19	— ⅛
Medalst	.56	6.5	4	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
MediaG	.84	2.8	8	45	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
Meenan	.24	1.1	8	242	u21⅞	20⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
Megaint	.21f			124	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
MEMCo	1.04	7.9	7	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
MercSL	.58b	3.5	7	18	16	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
MetPro	s.20	1.5	14	7	13½	13½	13½	
Metex	.40	4.0	23	9	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Metpth	.32	.9	28	33	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
Metrocar			26	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
MichGen				568	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
MchSug	.60a	1.7	7	85	36⅞	35⅝	35¾	— ⅛
MichS	pf.24	7.1		1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Micklbry	.16	2.5	3	3	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
MidldCo	.30	2.3	6	17	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
MidlGls	.40b	3.8	17	28	10½	10⅜	10½	
MichlE	s.20	.4	21	134	51⅞	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
MileCo	.40	2.2	7	6	19	19	19	+ ⅛
MonMg	.48	9.1	5	8	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
MoogB	n.24	1.1	15	5	21⅛	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Moog A	n.24	1.1	15	7	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
MtgGth	1.06e	8.7	10	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
MorlmSh	.08f			7	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
MtVMll	1.20	4.2	5	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
MovStr	.60	5.1	7	x2	11⅜	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Movielab			6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
— N—N—N —								
NFC	.20	.9	24	143	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Norda	s.20	.8	21	48	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
NCnvSt	s.60	5.6	7	525	10⅞	d10⅜	10⅝	— ⅜
NIGasO	n		8	22	26½	26	26	— ½
NtHlth			10	19	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
NKinney				100	3⅛	3	3	
NtPatent				124	9⅝	9	9	— ¼
NtSecR	.60a	5.7	8	4	10½	10½	10½	
NtSilvr				6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
NtSpinn	.30	2.8	7	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
NelsLB	.62f	9.4	44	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
NestLM	.15e	3.9	16	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
NHamp	1.20	2.6	9	11	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	
Nidrio	.06e	3.4	22	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
NMxAr	.30	.7	41	51	42⅞	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
NPlnRt	.96	8.0	13	7	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
NProc	.60e	9.2	9	16	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
NYTim	1	3.2	9	53	31⅜	31	31⅛	+ ⅜
NewbE	.50	4.7	18	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
Newcor	.66	2.4	8	6	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅜
Nexus	s		20	27	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
NiagFSv	1	4.9	5	10	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
Nichols	.03r	.9	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Noelind			5	10	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Nolex			22	14	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Nortek	.08	1.0	8	41	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
NoARoy	.28	.7	15	17	42⅛	42½	42½	— ⅜
NoCdO	g		27	494	19⅜	16⅞	17⅞	—2
NuclDta			11	17	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
Numac	g.20			413	29⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—3
— O—O—O —								
OEA			13	15	9½	9	9½	— ⅛
Oakwd	.12b	.6	7	3	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
ObArt	.24	4.2		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Oilaind	.40	2.8	4	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
OOklep	.89e	1.4	7	z100	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅜
OrioleH	1a	4.8	4	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Ormand			16	258	u 6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅜
Orrox	n		53	78	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
OzarkA				200	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
— P—Q —								
PNBMt wt				1	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
PGEpfA	1.50	13.		21	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
PGEpfB	1.37	14.		9	10	9⅞	10	
PGEpfC	1.25	14.		3	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
PGEpfD	1.25	14.		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
PGEpfE	1.25	13.		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
PGEpfY	3.20	14.		48	22⅝	d22¼	22¼	— ⅜
PGEpfW	2.57	14.		12	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
PGEpfV	2.32	14.		7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
PGEpfT	2.54	14.		26	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
PGEpfS	2.62	14.		20	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	
PGEpfH	1.12	14.		45	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
PGEpfR	2.37	14.		4	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
PGEpfP	2.05	15.		6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
PGEpfO	2	14.		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
PGEpfM	1.96	14.		9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—1
PGEpfL	2.25	14.		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
PGEpfK	2.04	14.		8	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
PGEpfJ	2.32	14.		7	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
PGEpfI	1.09	14.		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—1⅛
PacPLpf	5	13.		x25	39	39	39	—1
PacTrst	1.40	5.1	12	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
PageP	g n			389	25⅜	23⅜	24⅜	—1⅛
PallCp	s.44	1.0	27	70	45⅛	44	44	— ⅜
PalomrF			4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Pantast	.30	8.3	91	20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Paradyn	s		39	68	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+1
ParkEl			9	34	11	10½	11	
Parsons	s 1	2.1	23	203	49⅛	48½	48⅞	+ ⅛
Patagon	.50t	2.9	8	243	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
PatPtl wt				132	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
PeerTu	.40b	4.3	8	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
PenEM	.80a	2.2	12	7	37⅛	36½	36½	— ⅜
PenTr	1.20	8.6	5	59	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
PECp	.45f	14.	7	40	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PenRE	1.90	7.5	11	3	25½	25½	25½	
Penril	n .15	1.2	10	180	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
Pentron			8	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
PepBoys	1.08b	3.0	7	5	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
Perini	.40	1.9	11	39	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11½	9⅛	PerryDr	n.28	2.7	7	14	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
31½	17¼	PetLew	s		27	1583	u33	30	30	—1
14¼	10¼	PetLe	pf1.45	14.		27	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	PhilLD	.64r	12.	3	13	6	d 5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	2	Phoenix				34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17-16	⅛	Pier 1 wt				1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
8¼	3⅛	PionrSys			8	36	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅞	2⅛	PionTx	.20f			77	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	PitWVa	.56	9.7	7	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
75	38⅛	PitDM	1.60	2.1	9	10	u75½	74½	75½	+ ⅜
35¼	27	Pittway	1.65	4.7	7	48	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ¼
7½	3⅛	Pizzaln			9	23	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26	13½	PlacrDv	g s.60	2.4	44	36	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	6⅛	Plantind				91	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	PlyGm	.40	5.4	5	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
4⅞	2	PlymR A				6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	PlymR B				7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Polaron				12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
19⅛	7⅜	PostCp	.20	1.8	11	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
30⅞	15⅜	PrairleO	g			32	24⅛	22½	22½	—2
22	11⅛	PrattLmb	1.10	6.2	9	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ProftRd	.20	4.6	9	1	6½	6½	6½	
29⅞	16⅛	PrecMet	n1.36e	5.3		141	25⅜	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
24¼	16½	PrenHa	1.48	7.4	7	55	20½	19⅝	20	— ⅜
4½	2⅛	PresRtB	.20	6.4	4	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅞	14⅛	PraCT	1.60e	6.2	16	45	u26	24⅞	26	+2
18⅛	8⅞	ProvGas	1.28	8.5	5	3	15⅛	15	15	
4⅞	3	PrudBld	.24	5.6		40	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
20¼	15½	PaSP	pfC2.34	15.		14	16	16	16	— ⅛
14⅞	10⅛	PulteH	s.20	1.6	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	4⅛	PuntaG			7	11	11	11	11	
15½	8	Punta	pf1.10	7.9		26	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7	Quebcr	g.25e			3	11	11	11	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —								
10⅛	3⅛	REDM			9	33	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6	3	RET				30	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
46½	37⅝	RE	pf 4.38	9.8		12	44½	44⅝	44⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	12⅛	RHMed	.20a	.7	11	14	28	27⅞	28	
3½	1⅛	RPS				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	RSC	.10	2.0	15	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	5	Rosan	.12	1.2	8	72	10½	9½	10⅛	+ ¾
42⅛	15	RnchEx	s.25	.7	21	177	36⅛	33⅜	34⅛	+1
54⅞	15⅛	RangrO	s			2585	54⅞	47½	51⅞	—3½
18⅞	16⅛	RangrO	wt			1854	u18⅞	16⅞	17⅛	—1⅜
57⅛	21⅞	Ransbrg	s1	1.8	16	17	56⅞	56⅜	56⅞	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	RapAm	wt			47	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
8⅛	3⅛	RathP			5	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅛	7⅛	Raven	n.40b	5.2	5	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
49⅞	16⅛	Raylnd	.52	1.0	10	63	u50⅛	49⅛	50	+ ⅜
30⅛	17	REInv	2.20	7.5	12	28	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
10⅞	5⅛	RlincT	.80e	11.		8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1⅝	13-16	Radiaw				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4	RafoTr	.32	4.4	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	RegalB	s.64	4.9	9	48	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	ReshCot	.32	1.9	14	30	17⅛	17	17	
38	20⅛	Resrt A			4	528	27⅝	25½	25⅞	—1⅛
16⅞	6	Resrt wt				154	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
44	29	Resrt B			5	z500	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
6⅛	2	RestAsc			5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅞	5⅛	RexNora			10	13	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
6⅛	3⅛	RibletP	.12	2.5	5	18	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
31⅛	23⅛	RichTC	n.80	2.7	11	56	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	— ⅜
32⅛	25⅛	RichTC	pf2.50	8.1		46	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
34⅞	21⅛	RioAlg	g1.50			92	34⅜	34	34⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Robntch			11	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅞	Robiln	.12	2.2		23	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
20⅛	11½	Rockway	1b	7.1	7	8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
26⅜	17	Rogers	.12	.5	20	62	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	RoncoT			96	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9	4⅛	Rosspr			125	11	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
4⅞	1½	RoyPalm				10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	1½	Rusco				141	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	RBW Cp				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	18	Russell	.68	3.2	6	31	21	20⅞	21	
21	19⅛	Ryland	n.60	3.1	8	3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
		— S—S—S —								
10⅞	3⅛	SFM	.24	2.9	9	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SGL	.33b	2.6	7	5	12⅞	12⅞	12½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	SMD			18	36	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	SSP			4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
43⅛	20	Sage	s		39	74	39⅞	37⅜	37⅜	—1
18½	12⅞	Salem	.40a	2.4	10	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	SCarlo	.07r	1.4	3	78	5	4⅞	5	
9⅛	6	SDgo	pf .90	13.		4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11	7	SDgo	pf 1	14.		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
22½	16⅛	SDgo	pf2.68	14.		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
30⅛	20⅛	SFrRE	1.76	5.8	19	163	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	11-16	SFRE	wt			120	5⅜	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
23⅛	17	SonJW	1.75	7.7	7	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	Sandgte	.50	6.2	11	9	8⅛	8	8	
7	3	Sargent				8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	SoundrL	.30	3.1	6	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Scheib			32	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31	16⅛	Schnult	1a	3.3	5	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Schradr			6	16	4⅛	4½	4½	
11	6	Schwob	.30	3.4	8	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅞	SciMgt	.10	1.6	15	37	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
97	43⅞	Scope	.65	.7	14	z100	u99	98	97	+2
96⅛	45⅛	ScurryR	g		16	z1150	86⅛	82½	86⅛	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	SbdAM	.58	2.5	5	6	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
18½	11½	Sealect	s		10	42	18⅛	17⅞	18	
5	2⅛	SecCap			17	39	4	4	4	
30	10⅞	SeisDel	s		19	67	27⅞	27	27	
18⅞	5	Selas	.40	4.4	8	25	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
1⅛	½	SellgAsc				2	½	½	½	
13	5⅛	Semich	.34b	3.2	20	5	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
8⅛	5⅛	Srvisco	.44	5.8	5	14	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	
10½	3⅛	Servo			16	11	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	SetonCo	.50b	5.6	7	15	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ShaerS	.40e	8.7	5	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	5	Sharon	.36	6.0	13	12	6⅜	6	6	
6	3⅛	Shawin	.30	6.0	4	8	5	5	5	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Shopwell	.10e	2.1	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	14½	Showbt	1.20	6.2	7	14	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	14½	Sierron	s.30	1.3	13	17	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
12	6⅞	Slfco	.32	4.1	8	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Sikes A	.40a	3.2	4	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Silvrcst				11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	3	SimpsS	.25b	7.4	6	14	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18⅞	13⅛	SolSISci	n		19	249	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8½	3	Solitron			13	45	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	SorgPap	.40a	3.9	3	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5½	Soundsn	.20	3.0		16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SCEd	pf1.02	14.		x10	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	SCEd	pf1.06	14.		x2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	8	SCEd	pf1.19	13.		x3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SCEd	pf1.45	13.		x6	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	SCEd	pf2.30	13.		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	—1½
22⅛	15⅛	SCEd	pf2.21	13.		1	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ½
85	63	SCEd	pf8.96	13.		x7	69⅛	69⅛	67½	+ ⅛
13⅛	4⅛	Spectro	.15e	1.4		29	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6	2½	SpedOP	.20r	4.4	15	12	4½	4½	4½	
10	3⅛	Spencer	.20	2.6	9	11	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	18⅛	StdAlln	1	3.2	12	54	31	29	31	+2
34⅛	18⅛	StCosso	1.60	5.1	8	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
38⅛	12½	StdMetl				34	31⅛	31	31½	+ ½
19⅛	10⅛	StProd	.60	4.0		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
37½	21⅛	StaShr	2.14f	5.8	6	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
11⅛	4⅞	Stange	.20	1.8	15	9	11	11	11	— ⅛
17	10⅛	StanAv	.80	5.2	8	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3⅛	Stanwd			5	54	7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
15⅛	10⅛	StarSup	.80	7.0	4	15	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Stardust				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	StarrtHo			18	7	4	4	4	
12⅛	6½	Steelmt	.28b	2.6	4	18	11	10⅞	10⅞	
23⅛	16⅛	StepnCh	.92	4.8	9	7	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
2⅛	1	SterlEl			12	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	2⅛	SterlExt				13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	StevKnit				20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17	StrutW	.30b	1.3	32	12	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅛	SumitEn	n.20	.9	30	32	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	22	SumitE	pf1.80	6.9		8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
18½	8⅛	Sunair	.70e	4.2	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
33⅛	25⅛	Sundnc	s			804	32⅛	27⅛	28⅛	—3⅛
10	7½	SunJr	s .40	4.3	7	11	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8½	3⅛	Supind	.06t			17	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	6½	SupSurg	.36	2.9	7	18	12⅞	12⅛	12½	
55⅛	34⅛	Supron	s.20	.4	39	35	51	50⅛	50⅛	
5⅛	2½	Susqueh				26	3	3	3	— ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Susqh	pt 1	13.		25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
11⅛	5½	Synloy	.32b	3.3	9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
58⅛	30½	Syntex	1.30	2.5	13	222	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	18⅛	Sysco	.52	1.5	10	18	36	34⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
45⅛	18⅛	SystEng			22	116	40½	37⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	SysPln	.24	3.4	6	27	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —								
4	1⅛	TFI			7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25½	7⅛	TIE	s		31	76	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
26⅛	22⅛	TobPd	.20	.8	12	36	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
7	3⅛	Tonnet	.28b	5.0	8	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	Tasty	.80b	8.1	19	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2½	TechSym			20	965	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	6	TechOp			14	29	18½	18	18	
3⅛	1⅛	TechTp	.03e	1.0	96	34	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Tectrol	.28	3.1	9	25	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
84⅛	45	TelonR			57	28	81	79	80	+1
44⅛	16⅛	Teflex	.40	1.4	15	15	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
20	7⅛	Telscl			37	24	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Tenney	s		14	77	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	2⅛	Tensor			31	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	6⅛	TerraC	.40	3.2	8	50	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	7⅛	TetraT			35	92	21⅛	19⅛	19⅞	—1⅛
26⅛	16⅛	TexCda	s.76			447	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—2⅛
14⅛	6⅛	TexasAir	.16	1.5	2	107	11½	11	11	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	TexAEng	n.06e	.4	27	164	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	19⅛	Texscan	n		31	82	19⅞	d17⅞	19⅞	
6⅛	3⅛	ThreeD	.24	4.0	5	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
37⅛	20	Thrftm	1.40	4.2	5	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
11	5⅛	Tidwell			21	32	7	7	7	
30	18⅛	Timeplx	n		26	219	22⅛	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	ToppsG				12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	12⅛	TorinCp	1	6.5	5	22	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	16⅛	TotlPet	g.48		10	1049	26⅛	23⅛	24	—2⅛
21⅛	10⅛	TotPet	wt			598	15⅛	13⅛	14	—2⅛
3⅛	2⅛	TownCtry			22	43	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
34½	20⅛	Towner	s			112	26⅛	24	26	— ⅛
7⅛	2½	Traflor	.12	3.9		48	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	TrnsLux	.10e	1.2	8	37	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	TranOil	.05e	.3	44	66	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec	.28	2.5	12	54	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Tredwy	.28	3.8	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅛	TriSM	.80	8.9	4	11	9⅛	9	9	
15⅛	6⅛	TrioCp	.20	2.1		23	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅛	10⅛	TritOil			31	254	26⅛	25⅛	26½	— ⅛
10½	7	TuboMx	s		11	434	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	Tultex	n.48	6.1	3	49	8⅛	d 7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
49½	25	TurnrC	2.28	4.5	8	3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3½	TwinFr	.20	4.4	150	2	4½	4½	4½	
		— U—U—U —								
15⅛	8½	U&I			64	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	3½	UNA	.28	5.5	4	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	URS	.40b	2.7	9	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	USR	Ind		28	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	4	Unimax			8	1	6	6	6	
24⅛	14⅛	UAlrPd	.68	3.4	18	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	UnAsbst				24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10	UnCosF	.76b	5.6	6	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
3	1½	UnFoods	.30e	8.0	10	20	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	UNatCp			11	47 u	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	UNICp	pf			14	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	UnRltln	1.07e	8.2	12	32	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	URepln	.25e	2.2	33	21	12	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	USAir	wt			9	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
50⅛	27	USAir	pf 3	5.9		12	u51	49	51	+2
28⅛	10	USFlltr	.44	1.6	12	1030	u28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	UnityB			12	22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	UnlvClg	.05	.5	6	1	10½	10½	10½	
36½	28½	UnlvRs	s		26	698	u38⅛	37⅛	37½	+1
10¼	7¾	UnlvRu	.72	8.5	13	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —								
9⅛	3¾	Valle's			41	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	Valmoc	.20f			11	13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ½
10	6⅛	Valspar	.44	5.1	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	ValueL	.07e	1.6		2	4⅛	4¼	4¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Verit			6	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	13¼	VermtA	.32b	1.7	9	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
35½	31¼	VermtR	n.15e	.5	15	7	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	
19⅛	5¼	Vernitrn	.10	.6	11	204	18⅛	17½	17½	
7¼	4	Vertiple	.10a	2.3	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22¼	7½	Vicon	n		15	72	20¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Virco	.08f		7	2	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8½	Vishay	.53f	3.1	13	39	17¼	16⅞	17	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	VisualG	.20	2.1	13	19	9½	9¼	9½	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Voplex	.52	3.6	17	32	u14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+ ½
		— W—W—W —								
7¼	2	WTC				36	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Wackht	.40b	2.9	11	54	14¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	14½	Wainoco	.12	.4	40	989	32⅛	28¼	27⅛	—2½
35⅛	14⅛	Walbar	.32	1.0	12	24	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
27	18¾	Walco	.80b	3.0	6	25	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	4	WallcS	.28	2.4	7	23	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
64½	22	Wang B	.20	.3	28	388	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	+1
60¼	21⅛	Wang C	s.10	.2	27	16	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅛	WardsCo	.20	1.3	5	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅛	WshHm				4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24⅛	15⅛	WshPost	.44	1.9	9	3	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Watsco	.22	2.5	9	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
51⅛	16	Wthfrd	1.17f	2.3	20	141	u52⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	8⅛	WeldTu	s.30	2.4	6	32	12⅛	12½	12½	— ⅛
7½	4	Wellco	.25e	3.4	10	10	7⅛	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
36¼	17¼	Wstbrn	g.70			675	27⅛	23⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
27¼	12¼	WstFin	.52	2.7	7	74	19⅛	19⅛	19½	— ⅛
20	4⅛	Whitehall			25	94	18⅛	17¼	17½	— ⅛
22½	8⅛	Wichita	.89t	4.3	25	143	20⅛	20	20½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	WillcxG			3	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅛	13⅛	Wmhous	.80	3.5	7	9	23	23	23	— ¼
1⅞	1⅛	WilsnB				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Winkim	.44	5.2	6	1	8½	8½	8½	
10⅛	7⅛	Wdstrm	.60	7.0	8	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
14	6⅛	WkWear	.44	3.3	9	19	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
27¼	9⅛	WwEngy	n		37	1294	27⅛	23⅛	25½	—1½
36⅛	12	Wrathr	.05e	.2		125	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	⅛	WrightH	g			358	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
18¼	11	Wyans	.48	3.3	6	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
		— X—Y—Z —								
9⅛	4½	Zimmer	.36	4.0	11	79	9	8⅛	9	+ ¼

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
6163	Abti Prce	$22¼	22	22	
1000	Acklands	$13½	13½	13½	— ½
6428	Agnico E	$19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
3600	Agra Ind A	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
40762	Alta Gas A	$34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	
200	Alta Nat	$24	24	24	—1
966	Algoma St	$39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
1200	Andres W A	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
200	Argus C pr	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2525	Asbestos	$31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
2760	Atco A	$27½	27⅛	27½	
10830	BP Can	$44⅜	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
15473	Bank N S	$32	30⅞	31⅜	+ ½
150	Bath Cap	$25	25	25	— ½
5350	Bonanza Oil	$11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
5000	Bralor Res	$17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
2550	Bramalea	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
4395	Brenda M	$33½	32⅛	33½	+ 1
4500	BCFP	$14½	14	14¼	— ⅜
2259	BC Phone	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
5465	Brunswk	$16⅞	16⅜	16½	
300	Budd Can	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
650	CAE	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
2250	Cad Frv	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
15568	Cal Pow A	$19⅞	19⅜	19½	+ ⅜

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 28, 1980

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
3925	Camflo	$42⅞	41	41	— ¾
17500	C Nor West	$32½	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
100	C Packrs	$32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
2832	Can Perm	$19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
1201	Can Trust	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
400	C Tung	$45	45	45	
400	CGE	$30	30	30	
38135	CI Bk Com	$25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
11991	CanP Ent	$29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
19258	Cdn Nat Res	$20½	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
330	Cdn Tire A	$25½	25⅛	25½	
700	C Utilies	$21½	21½	21½	
100	Candel Oil	$32	32	32	+ ¼
3215	Cassiar	$15	15	15	
29480	Celanese	$8⅞	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
7700	Cherokee	$10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
4345	Con Distrb	$9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
5773	Con Fardy	325	315	320	+ 5
8450	Conventrs	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
1200	Conwest A	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
12170	Coseka R	$26	25	26	+ ⅜
15425	Craigmt	$6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
20355	Crush Intl	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
10985	Cyprus	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
10885	Czar Res	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
13436	Daon Dev	$10½	10¼	10⅜	
400	Daon A	360	6½	6½	+ ⅛
11950	Denison	$53⅛	52⅛	53¼	+ 1
5996	Dickson	$22⅛	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
3300	Doman I	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
3075	D Bridge	$20⅛	20	20½	
4455	Dofasco A	$40⅜	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
2858	Dom Store	$19⅛	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
475	Du Pont A	$27	27	27	
4000	Dylex L A	$12⅛	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
9818	Elecrhome	$12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
200	Emco	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
20551	C Falcon C	$124⅛	124	124⅛	+ ⅛
14965	Fibro Nik	$106½	104	106	— 4
900	Fed Ind A	$13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
440	Fraser	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
1105	G M Res	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
650	G Distrb A	$13	13	13	
300	G Distrb w	$5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4660	Gibraltar	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	+ ⅛
486	Goodyear	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
1625	Granduc	335	325	335	+10
5225	GL Forest	$40⅛	39½	40	— ⅛
172	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	+ ⅛
20	Hard Crp A	190	190	190	—10
1905	Hawker	$26	25⅛	26	
463	Hayes D	$9	9	9	+ ⅛
1693	H Bay Co	$25⅛	25	25	
9490	IAC	$10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7965	Indal	$17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
950	Inland Gas	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2900	Int Mogul	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6178	Inter Pipe	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
1508	Ivaco	$22	22	22	— ⅛
7200	Jannock	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
569	Kaiser Re	$48½	48	48½	
12800	Kam Kotia	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
100	Kelsey H	$29	29	29	
1800	Kerr Add	$19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
10628	Labatt A	$25½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅛
150	Lab Min	$49	49	49	+ 1
7135	Lacana	$12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
600	LOnt Cem	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9837	LL Lac	$31½	28	31½	+3⅛
1540	Loblaw Co	$6⅛	6	6	
6000	MICC	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
567	Mclan H A	$19⅛	19⅛	19½	
13426	Esf Mtrlc	$7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
29925	Marland E	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
46096	Mitel Corp	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
811	Molson A	$30	29⅞	30	
400	Molson B	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
22305	Moore	$39	38⅛	39	+ ⅛
4140	Murphy	$40⅛	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
6408	Nat Trust	$25⅛	25	25	
48343	Noranda	$30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
23634	Norcen	$36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
6442	Nowsco W	$31½	30	31	+ ⅛
12235	Nu-Wst A	$14⅛	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
10648	Oakwood	$24⅛	23½	24	— ⅛
800	Oshawa A	$11	11	11	+ ⅛
2625	Pamour	$21¼	20⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
250	PanCan P	$92½	92⅛	92½	
800	Pembina	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
5356	Petrofina	$75⅛	75	75	
1850	Phonix Oil	$11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1110	Pine Point	$41½	40⅛	41½	+ 1
7300	Place G	315	300	315	+10
39088	Placer	$28⅛	27⅛	28½	+1⅛
900	Ram	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
6477	Redpath	$19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
624	Rd Stenhs A	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
2100	Reichhold	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13750	Revnu Prp	245	237	243	— 4
300	Roman	$63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	+ ⅛
735	Rothman	$27	27	27	— ⅛
29356	Sceptre	$16⅛	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
50401	Shell Can	$34⅛	32⅜	34	+ 1
11481	Sherritt	$15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
7300	Sigma	$47	46	46	— 1
2063	S Sears A	$7½	7	7¼	
28830	Skye Res	$15¼	15	15	— ¼
6020	Slater Stl	$18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
1450	Southm	$37	36¾	36⅞	— ¼
150	St Brodcst	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
15435	Stelco A	$37¼	36½	37¼	+ ⅛
1025	Steep R	$5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
5325	Sulpetro B	$26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¾
1621	Suncor pr	$28	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅜
408	Talcorp A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
467	Teck Cor A	$23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
5311	Teck Cor B	$21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ¼
608	Teledyne	$11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
37028	Tex Can	$27	25⅛	27	+1½
1100	Thom N A	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
13068	Tor Dm Bk	$30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
680	Torstar B	$27½	27	27½	+ ½
2428	Traders A	$13	12⅛	13	+ ⅛
5645	Trns Mt	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1700	Trinity Res	$16	15⅛	15⅛	
8907	TrCan PL	$22½	21⅛	22½	+ ⅛
20000	Turbo	$26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
47290	UGas A	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
2325	Union Oil	$34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
54	Un Asbstos	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2715	U Keno	$52	50⅛	52	+ ⅛
2600	U Siscoe	$24⅛	24½	24⅛	— ⅛
188	Un Carbid	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
2400	Verstl Cor	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
6700	Vestgron	$19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅛
426	Weldwod	$22½	22⅛	22½	
1275	West Mine	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
1200	Weston	$25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
9222	Willroy	$12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
1420	Woodwd A	$29⅛	29	29	— ⅛
12600	Yk Bear	$13½	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛

Total sales 6,927,177 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Oct. 28, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
11205	Bnk Mont	$28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
300	Can Cml	$12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
3400	Can Bath	$18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
9100	Dom TxtA	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9754	FCA Intl	415	395	400	—20
100	Imasco	$27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
200	MnlTrst	$21½	21½	21½	
3800	NatBk Cda	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1000	Power Co	$18⅛	18⅛	18½	
100	RollandA	$8½	8½	8½	
3595	RollandB	$51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛

Total Sales 852,187 shares.

Canadian Indexes

October 29, 1980

	Noon Index	Previous Close
Montreal	390.93	395.22
Toronto	2,340.20	2,321.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Honda-China Discussion

Reuters

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. Ltd. said Wednesday it is holding discussions with Chinese officials on a plan to build a plant to manufacture 150,000 motorcycles a year in Tientsin, northern China. Honda assembles motorcycles in 31 countries; the Chinese factory would be the first in a Communist country.

European Gold Markets

October 29, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	643.50	644.80	+12.25
Zurich	636.50	644.50	+12.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	646.64	648.84	+11.38

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options
650	13.00-17.00	—	for
670	9.00-12.00	36.00-40.00	May 1981
690	6.00- 8.00	25.00-29.00	start on
710	4.00- 6.00	20.00-24.00	3 Nov. 80
730	1.00- 3.00	14.00-19.00	

Put options upon request
Gold 632.50-635.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

European Stock Markets

October 29, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	70.20	71.00
AKZO	19.30	19.60
Albert Heijn	66.70	66.50
Algembank	298.00	297.00
AMEV	91.90	92.30
Amrobank	61.90	62.30
A'Dam Rub	3.30	3.30
Boskalis	91.20	91.20
Bredero	N.A.	192.50
Buehrmann T	63.50	64.20
Caland Hldg	27.80	27.80
Elsevier	170.00	167.00
Ennia	137.00	136.50
Fokker	32.20	32.50
Gist Brocades	43.20	42.40
Heineken	50.80	51.00
H.V.A.	29.50	31.50
Hoogovens	13.60	13.90
Naarden	14.60	15.00
K.L.M.	57.80	59.00
Nat. Nedder	116.30	116.50
Nedlloyd	95.00	95.00
Oce Vander G	96.40	97.50
OGEM	7.80	7.80
Pakhoed	39.30	39.30
Philips	16.60	16.50
Robeco	198.50	197.50
Rodamco	187.90	187.90
Rolinco	195.50	194.50
Rorento	116.00	116.00
Royal Dutch	204.80	202.50
RSV	42.00	41.50
Unilever	124.20	124.00
Van Ommer	26.70	26.90
VMF-Stork	36.00	36.20
VNU	80.20	81.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 86.00
Previous : 86.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,378	1,390
Cockerill	197	199
EBES	1,705	1,710
Electrobel	5,210	5,250
GB-Inno-BM	1,995	1,990
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,032	1,032
Hoboken	2,525	2,530
Petrofina	5,630	5,500
Ph. Gevaert	1,266	1,270
Soc. Generale	1,134	1,120
Sofina	2,975	2,985
Solvay	2,425	2,285
Traction Elec	2,360	2,360
Un. Miniere	700	696
V. Montagne	1,122	1,132

Bourse Index : 193.39
Previous : 190.27

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	75.20	76.20
Allianz Vers.	467.00	464.00
B.A.S.F.	125.00	125.30
Bayer	106.80	107.50
Bayer Hypo	238.00	240.80
Bayer Verein	296.00	301.00
Commerzbank	142.90	143.80
Cont. Gummi	55.60	55.10
Daimler	269.50	269.80
Degussa	264.00	262.80
Demag	132.00	132.80
D.Babcock	200.00	204.50
Deutsche Bank	274.00	276.40
Dresdner Bnk	172.10	173.80
Du. Schulte	173.00	170.20
GHH	198.20	200.80
Hapag Lloyd	67.00	67.20
Hochtief	445.00	445.00
Hoechst	107.30	106.50
Hoesch	22.00	22.00
Holzmann	375.00	374.80
Horten	153.00	153.00
Kali v Salz	211.00	213.50
Karstadt	222.00	222.00
Kaufhof	193.00	194.00
K.H.D.	187.00	187.50
Kloeckner	37.50	37.40
Krupp	52.10	51.00
Linde	317.00	318.50
Lufthansa	67.00	67.50
MAN	185.50	186.00
Mannesman	126.00	125.80
Metallgesell.	316.00	317.50
Muench. Rock	525.00	530.00
Neckermann	70.00	71.00
Preussag	125.80	129.90
RWE.new	176.20	176.50
Schering	224.00	223.90
Siemens	276.20	276.00
Thyssen	55.20	55.00
Varta	181.00	181.50
Veba	133.80	133.00
VEW	105.00	105.00
Volkswagen	168.20	168.50

Sieman Index : 133.27
Previous : 133.67

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.80	0.80½
AA Co	$20.00	19.75
Anglo-Am	134.50	130.50
Babcock-Wil	0.96	0.96
Barclays Bnk	4.81	4.70
BAT Ind.	2.78	2.80
Beecham Gp	1.47	1.49
BICC	1.75	1.76
BOC Int'l	0.93	0.94
Boots	2.58	2.54
Bowater	1.84	1.83
B.P.	4.76	4.78
Burmah	2.01	2.05
Coats Patons	0.55	0.54½
Charter Gold	2.75	2.73
Cadbury Sc.	0.69	0.68½
Cons.Gold Fds	6.51	6.38
Courtaulds	0.63	0.66
De Beer	$12.21	12.12
Distillers	2.03	2.05
Dunlop	0.70	0.72
Free St Ged	87.50	86.25
GEC	5.68	5.70
GKN	1.73	1.74
Glaxo	2.42	2.44
GUS	4.86	4.82
Guinness	0.81	0.81
Hawker-Sidd	2.40	2.42
ICI	3.36	3.42
Imps	0.75½	0.76
Lonrho	1.15	1.16
Lucas	1.72	1.81
Marks-Spenc	1.16	1.18
Metal Box	2.44	2.44
Plessey	2.69	2.67
Randfontein	$106.50	103.50
Rank Org.	1.86	1.86
Reed	1.94	1.95
Rolls Royce	1.41	1.41
Royal Dutch	41.31	40.50
R.T.Z.	4.80	4.75
Shell	4.64	4.62
Thorn (A)	3.56	3.58
Trafalgar H	0.71	0.71½
Tube Invest.	2.20	2.22
Ultramar	4.86	4.93
Unitd Biscuits	0.87	0.86
Vickers	1.41	1.41
War Loan 3½	31.87	32.00
W. Deep	$75.25	72.75
W. Driefin	$109.75	107.75
W. Holding	$116.25	114.75
Woolworth	0.54	0.54
ZCI	0.36	0.37

F.T. 30 Index : 492.20
Previous : 495.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.90	10.00
Bastogi	722.00	716.00
Centrale	23,999	23,300
Finsider	95.00	100.00
Generali	94,550	93,500
IFI	4,400.00	4,330.00
Italcementi	33,000	32,010
Italgas	1,510.00	1,499.00
Italsider	345.00	354.25
LaRinas	292.50	284.75
Montedis	216.75	218.00
Olivetti	3,180.00	3,087.00
Pirelli	3,350.00	3,400.00
Snia Visco	1,332.00	1,318.00

BCI Index : 174.43
Previous : 172.27

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	558.00	547.00
Alsthom Atl.	101.50	102.80
BIC	514.00	478.50
Bouygues	775.00	776.00
BSN	1,040.00	1,030.00
Carrefour	1,838.00	1,825.00
Cim Lafarge	298.50	298.50
Club Mediter	420.00	414.50
Coflmeg	152.00	152.00
Cie Bancaire	324.00	329.00
CFP	232.00	227.90
CGE	383.50	382.00
CCF	295.00	288.00
Creusot Loire	91.80	90.80
CSF	506.00	506.00
Dumez	940.00	931.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,455.00	1,411.00
Ferodo	329.80	337.00
Gen Occident	380.00	337.00
Hachette	306.00	302.00
Imetal	95.00	95.80
Legrand	1,840.00	1,840.00
L Oreal	684.00	680.00
Mach Bull	51.80	50.50
Matra	2,370.00	2,388.00
Michelin	800.00	795.00
Moet Henn	515.00	513.00
Moulinex	58.10	60.05
Nord-Est L.	34.00	34.00
Paribas	252.00	251.50
Penarroya	91.40	91.00
Pernod Ric	330.00	327.00
Perrier	187.50	188.10
Peugeot	164.00	170.50
Poclain	202.00	199.00
Printemps	115.40	114.00
PUK	97.90	96.00
Radiotech.	315.00	312.00
Redoute	440.00	435.00
Rh Poulenc	95.50	94.50
Roussel Uclaf	221.00	223.00
Sacilor	13.05	13.05
St Gobain	135.40	136.90
Skis Rossignol	846.00	848.00
Suez	255.10	254.00
Telemecan	1,210.00	1,195.00
ThomsonBr	255.10	254.00
Usinor	9.30	9.25

Agefi Index : 154.36
Previous : 152.79

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,235	1,225
Buehrle	2,905	2,880
B Boveri	1,580	1,575
Ciba Geigy	1,005	1,000
Cr Suisse	373.00	374.00
Elektrowatt	2,430.00	2,425.00
Fisher	830.00	820.00
Hoff-Roche B	7,200.00	7,050.00
Interfood	6,250.00	6,225.00
Jelmoli	1,410.00	1,415.00
Landis Gyr	1,450.00	1,440.00
Nestle	3,110.00	3,100.00
Sandoz	3,600.00	3,550.00
Schindler	1,540.00	1,575.00
Ste B. Suisse	373.00	374.00
Sulzer	3,850.00	3,865.00
Swissair	700.00	690.00
U.B. Suisse	3,455.00	3,445.00
Winterthur	2,760.00	2,740.00
Zurich Ins.	15,375	15,200

SBC Index : 341.40
Previous : 339.40

Tokyo Exchange

October 29, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	194	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	209
Asahi Glass	430	Mitsubi Chem.	228
Canon	765	Mitsubi Corp.	740
Dai Nip. Print	565	Mitsubi Elec	243
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	360
Fuji Photo	795	Mitsukoshi	428
Hitachi	334	Nippon Elec.	585
Honda Motor	545	Nippon Steel	144
C. Itoh	423	Sharp	702
I.H.I.	149	Sony Corp	2,090
Japan Air L.	2,390	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	945	Sumitomo Chem.	143
Kao Soap	440	Sumitomo Metal	175
Kawasaki Steel	142	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	404	Takeda	681
Komatsu	365	Teijin	144
Kubota	365	Tokyo Marine	667
Matsu El. Ind.	901	Toray	226
Matsu E. Wks	611	Toyota	840

New Index : 492.54 ; Previous : 491.86
Nikkei-DJ Index : 7,113.53 ; Previous : 7,088.44

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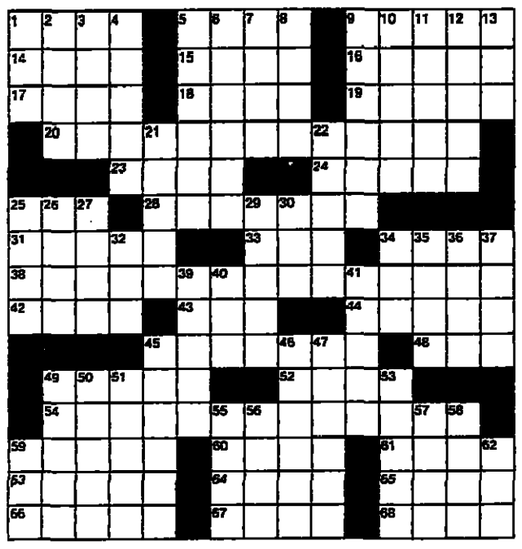
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CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Cries of discovery
5 "Tree—— Window," Frost poem
9 "—— Day's Night," Beatles film
14 Soda jerk's creation
15 Kojak
16 Book by D. S. Freeman
17 Anent
18 —— bien
19 Pain: Comb. form
20 She led over 300 slaves to freedom
23 Timid ones
24 End of a Hemingway title
25 Type of room, for short
28 Of the stomach
31 "—— to be born . . ."
33 Greek letter
34 West Pt.
38 Journalist who integrated the U. of Ga.: 1961
42 Cabell of baseball
43 Caspian, e.g.
44 Not anybody
45 Mail room worker
48 Political org.
49 Like a teetotaler
52 "The jig ——!"
54 Mary ——, famous educator: 1875-1955
59 Indian symbol
60 Traditional kind of learning
61 Not so much
63 Force a turnover at the Omni
64 Winglike
65 Glut
66 Niggling
67 "The ——," Diana Ross hit
68 School founded in 1440

DOWN

1 Group including G.P.'s
2 Potpourri
3 Canadian *prov.*
4 Upheaval
5 Region the Athenians dominated
6 "—— Company," TV hit
7 Proper
8 Fielding (Hurry Up) ——, of football coaching fame
9 Type of numeral
10 Former C.I.A. head
11 Plants containing chlorophyll
12 Kin of martingales
13 Venus, to Virgil
21 Star in Orion
22 Heep
25 *Feature of* a field day
26 Cultural group: Comb. form
27 Greeting for Gina
29 Museum opening hour, commonly
30 Hwy.
32 Robinson, e.g.
34 Número ——
35 Promenade in 5 Down
36 Darn that sock
37 Kind of code
39 Houston player
40 "——, though I walk . . ."
41 Reagan's opponent in 1970
45 Correct
46 Popular subjects in Renaissance art
47 Organic compounds
49 Struck, à la David
50 Musical group
51 Pasture sound
53 Beat
55 Dull
56 Machete
57 Free from admixture
58 Start of the Gem State's motto
59 Recipe abbr.
62 Brooke of Mass. was one

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	D	E		D	E	B	T	S		A	N	O	N
E	R	I	N		A	R	A	I	L		P	O	R	E
L	I	S	T		B	I	T	T	E		O	N	C	E
L	U	C	I	D		E	S	A	U		S	C	A	D
	M	O	R	A	L		I	N	T	O	T	O		
		M	E	D	I	A	N		H	E	L	M	S	
E	B	B		O	M	I	T	S		R	E	P	A	Y
R	O	O	M		O	T	H	E	R		S	O	M	E
A	L	B	U	M		S	E	R	I	F		S	E	T
	T	U	T	U	S		B	E	D	L	A	M		
		L	I	G	A	T	E		E	A	R	E	D	
B	A	A	L		D	O	L	L		B	I	N	E	T
A	N	T	A		I	N	F	E	R		S	T	A	R
S	I	T	E	T		S	E	R	G	E		T	I	T	O
H	I	D	E		T	R	Y	S	T		A	S	H	Y

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	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	21	70	17	63	Fair	LOS ANGELES	30	86	13	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	17	63	11	52	Showers	MADRID	21	70	8	46	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	0	32	Fair	MANILA	25	77	22	72	Rain
ATHENS	19	66	15	59	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	19	66	12	54	Rain
AUCKLAND	21	70	8	46	Foggy	MIAMI	30	86	25	77	Cloudy
BANGKOK	26	79	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	17	63	3	37	Foggy
BEIRUT	31	88	13	55	Foggy	MONTREAL	4	39	-4	25	Fair
BELGRADE	17	63	4	39	Fair	MOSCOW	1	34	0	32	Foggy
BERLIN	19	66	11	52	Overcast	MUNICH	20	68	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	15	59	11	52	Overcast	NASSAU	30	86	24	75	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	17	63	5	41	Fair	NEW DELHI	32	90	21	70	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	4	39	Fair	NEW YORK	8	46	4	39	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	29	84	19	66	Cloudy	NICE	20	68	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	20	68	Foggy	OSLO	4	39	3	37	Overcast
CASABLANCA	26	79	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	16	61	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	55	10	50	Cloudy	PEKING	14	57	3	37	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	10	50	Overcast	PRAGUE	14	57	9	48	Cloudy
DUBLIN	14	57	7	45	Cloudy	RIO DE JANEIRO	30	86	20	68	Foggy
EDINBURGH	13	55	7	45	Cloudy	ROME	21	70	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	15	59	7	45	Foggy	SAN PAULO	32	90	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	63	10	50	Fair	SEOUL	14	57	2	36	Foggy
GENEVA	19	66	4	39	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	28	82	23	73	Foggy
HELSINKI	1	34	0	32	Snow	STOCKHOLM	7	45	0	32	Rain
H.C. MINH CITY	27	81	21	70	Cloudy	SYDNEY	18	64	10	50	Cloudy
HONG KONG	26	79	21	70	Cloudy	TAIPEI	24	75	22	72	Cloudy
HOUSTON	15	59	3	37	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	—	—	N.A.
ISTANBUL	19	66	10	50	Fair	TEL AVIV	35	95	16	61	Foggy
JAKARTA	28	82	21	70	Cloudy	TOKYO	17	63	11	52	Showers
JERUSALEM	29	84	17	63	Overcast	TUNIS	21	70	12	54	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	25	77	16	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	15	59	4	39	Fair
LAS PALMAS	28	82	20	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	14	57	11	52	Rain
LIMA	23	73	16	61	Overcast	WASHINGTON	13	54	4	39	Cloudy
LISBON	21	70	13	55	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	6	43	Cloudy

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Africa: KHz 28,040, 21,660, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

Swedish Jail: A Soft Cell

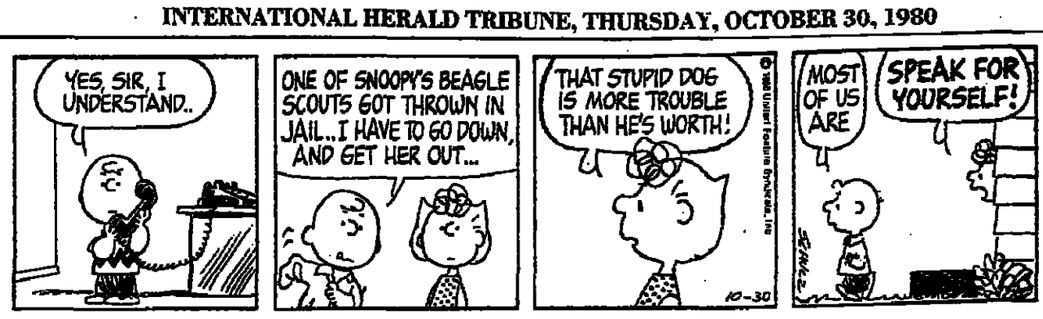
Reuters

TIDAHOLM, Sweden — Prisoner 294 is back in his cell after police bureaucracy turned a three-day pass into a global jaunt lasting more than two months.

According to a prison official, 294 broke the pass rules and slipped off to Helsinki to see his wife. Finnish immigration officials determined from a computer that he was from the Bahamas, so they sent him to London. British officials forwarded him to the Bahamas, but police there sent him back to London when they heard he was born in the Bahamas but remained a Swedish citizen.

The British then forwarded 294 to Helsinki, but the Finns again deported him to London, from where he was shipped to Sweden.

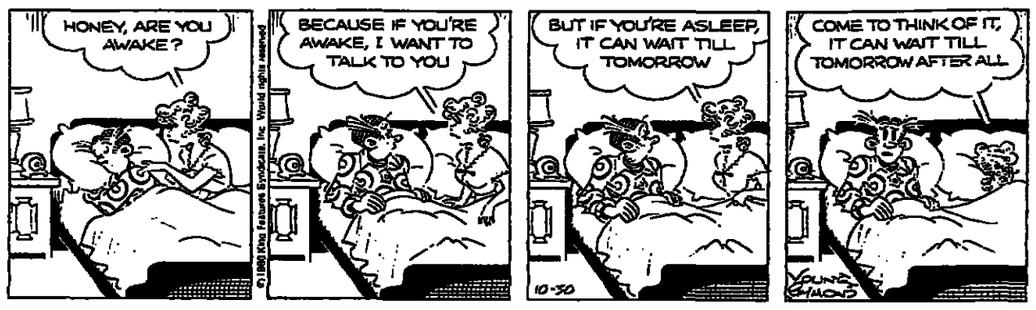
PEANUTS



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BLONDIE



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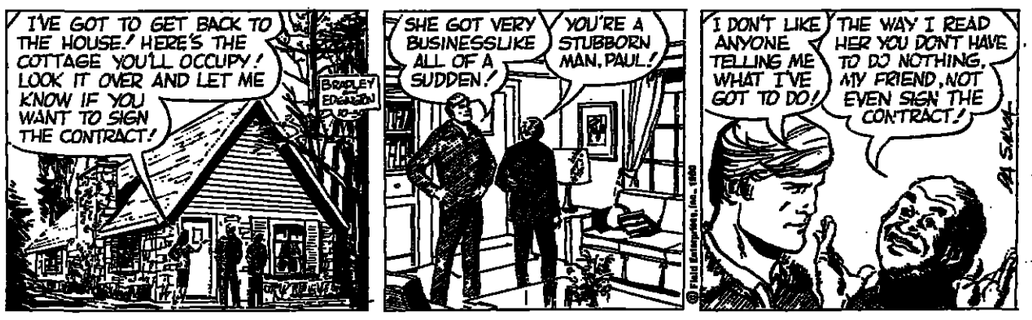
ANDY CAPP



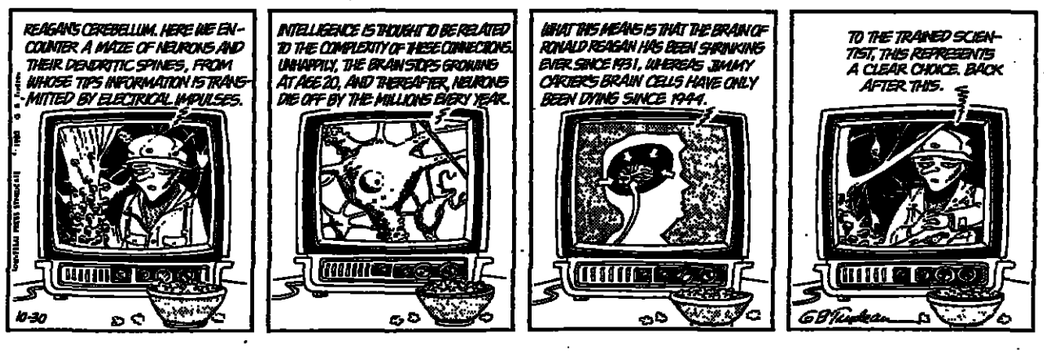
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INGINN

VARMEL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOOTY DUNCE HALLOW BEACON
Answer: Should be done with skill by a football player turned airline pilot—THE TOUCHDOWN

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DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

TITO

The Story From Inside

By Milovan Djilas. Translated from the Serbo-Croatian by Vasilije Kojic and Richard Hayes. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 185 pp. $9.95.

TITO

A Pictorial Biography

By Fitzroy Maclean. McGraw Hill. 128 pp. Hardcover, $14.95; paperback, $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

FROM Milovan Djilas, we learn that Tito was badly educated and felt bad about it; that he was a locksmith who lost the tip of the index finger on his left hand in a mechanical accident; that he was sometimes rash and sometimes indecisive; that he was always cleanshaven, even in wartime, and never spoke "coarsely"; that he liked sausages and soup, and loved pomp and political rallies and fancy uniforms, and palaces and villas; that his hair was dyed, his teeth were false, his belt buckle was solid gold and he used a sunlamp to maintain his year-round tan; that he wore out four wives and was, of course, a consummate politician.

This is not very much to learn from a man who was closer to Tito than Trotsky was to Lenin. Djilas, by most accounts a hotheaded Montenegrin intellectual, was there with Tito from the beginning, in the 1930s, as they organized the Communist party of Yugoslavia. He was there during the war, when the Partisans fought off the Germans, the Italians and the Chetniks. And he was there after the war, when Tito broke with the Soviet Union.

After 17 years of being there, Djilas spent the next 26 years out of power, out of favor and out of sight, for having advocated in 1954 an open society. Nine of those years were in prison. This is a long time to think. That all that thinking should end up with a characterization of Tito as a "nouveau riche," compensating for his missing index finger with a gold belt buckle, is a loud disappointment. According to Djilas, Tito could have done better and might have done worse, but in any case lacked a proper ideology.

A proper ideology would, presumably, have permitted Yugoslavia to find "her natural political place in Europe" instead of throwing in with the shambles of a "nonaligned" Third World. Djilas is not at all clear on how Tito ought to have proceeded. Nor does he exactly inspire confidence with such declarations as "Fascism is nightmare and madness; Communism is force and taboo." One is inclined to nod and wince at the same time: What does he mean?

To be sure, Djilas has had plenty to say on Tito elsewhere, in his memoirs, in his history of the war and in his various political tracts. His own leashed dissidence — he lives in Belgrade and is not allowed to leave Yugoslavia — has been heroic. But surely there more to say of such an extraor nary man, than he manages muster up on the occasion Tito's death.

To most of us, outsiders, lackin a proper ideology, it seems incre ble that Tito could have ruled all, and that Yugoslavia, whi didn't even exist until after Wor War I, survives as a functioni state. A consummate politici was indeed required to get t Croats, the Serbs and the Sloven not to mention the Montenegri and the Macedonians to agree the time of day. Such politics serves more by way of analy than it receives in this slipsh book.

The sins of Fitzroy Maclean his valentine to Tito are the opp site of those of Djilas. Macle who has written tirelessly of Yu slavia as well as of old Russia, more or less Winston Churchi personal ambassador to the P tisans when, during World War Churchill finally decided to ta Tito seriously. Maclean is a hag grapher.

Thus, after Tito and Churc meet for the first time, Macle who likes to refer to himself "this author" or "the present thor," asks Tito for his impr sions. Of Churchill, Tito confid "He is a very human man." M lean somehow finds in this repl "revealing perceptiveness."

Much of Maclean's quic seems to have been composed slow seventh graders, and some it is illiterate. For example, page 110: "Nor did an announ ment that the president's relatic with his wife were his own bu ness did nothing to help."

He does, however, tell us a go deal more about Tito's peas background and his union organ ing than Djilas could be bother to attempt. That Tito — unl Lenin, Trotsky, Castro, Ho Minh, etc. — was one of the f 20th-century revolutionary lead to be more of a peasant than intellectual is what makes him compelling and problematic. Even Mao, a "middle peasant," went to normal school.

Of the hundreds of photogra in Maclean's "pictorial biog phy," a dozen are spectacular. was as handsome as he was c ning. Neither of these books him is worth the price of adm sion.

John Leonard is on the staff The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

IF you accosted a bunch of bridge players at the conclusion of a session of play and asked each of them how many errors he or she had made, the answers would be quite small — certainly smaller than if they were asked to enumerate their partners' errors. Paradoxically, however, the numbers would be little influenced by the ability of the players. The reason is that the expert measures his performance by a high standard; he will charge himself with an error when a lesser player will not even be aware that an error has been made.

On the diagramed deal played recently there were four subtle errors, but they are not easy to spot. Any reader who can catch them all can award himself an A for analysis.

The bidding calls for some explanation. North and South were using an experimental plan for two-bids, and two spades showed several possible two-suited hands, not necessarily including spades, with insufficient values to open the bidding. The rebid of three spades showed a minimum with spades and diamonds. South bid a cautious four diamonds, and his partner continued the game. East concluded that his partner held some length and strength in trumps, and his double was a dubious attempt to deceive South about the location of those trumps.

The opening trump lead by West was a good choice, cutting down South's ruffing prospects. South won in the dummy and led the heart jack. When East did not cover, he finessed, resigning himself to quick defeat if West produced the king and shifted to clubs.

NORTH(D)
♠K 10987
♡J
◇Q J 10 5 2
♣8 6

WEST
♠A Q 6 2
♡9 4 3
◇9 7 3
♣A Q 9

EAST
♠J 5 4 3
♡K 10 8 6 5
◇-
♣K 7 4 2

SOUTH
♠-
♡A Q 7 2
◇A K 8 6 4
♣J 10 5 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3♠	Pass	4◇	Pass
5◇	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond three.

However, the jack won South ruffed a spade. He cast the heart ace, throwing a club fr the dummy, and ruffed a he Another spade ruff then left t position:

NORTH
♠K 10 9
♡-
◇Q J 5
♣8

WEST
♠A Q
♡-
◇9 7
♣A Q 9

EAST
♠J 5
♡K
◇-
♣K 7 4 2

SOUTH
♠-
♡Q
◇A K
♣J 10 5 3

South led the heart queen. Wi West parted with a club, he th dummy's last club and his cont was safe: He could not be preve ed from scoring five more tru tricks, scoring in *all nine* tru tricks and two heart tricks.

At this point, the reader sho review the play to see if he can cate the errors.

The last mistake occurred in diagramed position. When heart queen was led, West shou have ruffed. This seems like waste of a trump, since dumm can overruff, but it is the key mo for the defense. West must ins sure that he can lead anoth trump, removing two of the deck er's trumps at once. If South ov ruffs, he cannot separate his tru tricks, and West will gain the le in clubs to play his last trump w decisive effect.

If West had found this mast play, he would have demonstrat that South had made another se tle error. He should have ruff the second round of spades w the king, leaving himself with a eight of trumps in the diagram position. Then he could coun West's ruff by overruffing, ruffi a spade with the remaining hi trump and leading the eight trumps to the queen in dumm Subsequently, he could surrende spade to the ace, scoring his 11 trick with the last spade in t dummy.

But South had made a clea error. After scoring the heart a he should have played the qu and thrown the remaining cl from the dummy. All of wh demonstrates that East had do in failing to cover the jack with king at trick two. With perfect p on both sides, the defense sho prevail.

مقتطف من الأصل

A 20-Year Trail of Tears: The Cal Poly Crash Remembered

By Earl Gustkey
Los Angeles Times Service

AN LUIS OBISPO, Calif. It was 20 years ago Wednes-. A chartered C-46 roared vn a foggy runway in To-, Ohio. It carried a brood- Cal Poly San Luis Obispo tball team, beaten that after-on by Bowling Green Uni-sity, 50-6.

hortly after takeoff, the ne lost power in the left en-e. It lurched downward and the left, crashed, twheeled, broke in two and st into flame.

Twenty-two of the 46 people ard died, including 16 play-

At the time, it was the rst sports air disaster in his-y.

or weeks, San Luis Obispo a familar dateline in news ounts. The coastal town was n with grief. There were the morials, the funerals. . . . .al Poly's little football sta-m is on the campus' south , next to the railroad tracks l ringed by tall trees. Under scoreboard, on a grassy e, is a metal plaque bolted stone. It reads:

Football Team Memorial
idents Who Lost Their Lives The Tragic Airplane Crash Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1960:

Larry Austin
Rod Baughn
John Bell
Dean Carlson
Joe Copeland
Vic Hall
Guy Hennigan
Curtis Hill
Marshall Kulju
Jim Ledbetter
Lynn Lobangh
Wendell Miner (Mgr.)
Don O'Meara
Ray Porras
Wayne Sorenson
Bill Stewart
Gary Van Horn

Cal Poly's 1961 yearbook published mug shots of the 16 dead players. They were serious-looking, crew-cut, thick-necked, square-jawed. The caption under their pictures reads, in part: ". . . These men will never be forgotten.

But, largely, they were.

A visitor to the college recently asked four students at random if they had ever heard of the tragedy. Three had not. One said.: "I wasn't even born then." Said another: "I've heard about it, because I'm from SLO."

Said archives librarian Dottie Stechman: "That's normal. I'm sure the majority of students here now have never heard of the 1960 crash."

Twenty years. A generation has gone by at Cal Poly. The wounds have all but healed, like an old sequoia growing steadily around an old, black burn scar. But in the minds of those who lived through the crash, the horror burns still.

"It doesn't enter my mind every day like it did for the first few years afterward," said former player and crash survivor Gil Stork. "But it all comes back, every time I read or hear about a plane crash."

"Suffering-wise, it seems like 40 years," said San Francisco draftsman Al Marinai, 40, a tackle considered a pro prospect before the crash. He still wears brace on his right leg.

"I thought I'd never get out of courtrooms and hospitals — all those years of skin grafts. My lawsuits weren't settled until 1972.

"I haven't flown since and I never will. Even when I'm dead, I don't want my casket in an airplane. . . . Yeah, you could say I'm bitter. I'm bitter at the legal system, for one thing. At one point they tried to send me down the river for a settlement of $100,000 — after all I'd been through."

'I haven't flown since and I never will. Even when I'm dead, I don't want my casket in an airplane.'

A reporter recently interviewed three survivors of the tragedy: Stork, 39, a dean at nearby Cuesta College; John Nettleship, 65, then sports editor of the San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune, and Roy Hughes, 73, then the head coach.

The Player:

"I remember taxiing down the runway, the liftoff, the engine quitting and a dipping sensation. The next thing I remember is the sound of sirens waking me up. I was lying on the runway and the next thing I was aware of was my shoes were gone.

"Then I remember seeing flickering flames through the fog. I remember a guy bending down, looking at me, and saying: 'Here's another one.' I figure I was out 20 or 30 minutes.

"Weeks later, looking at photos of the crash, I figured out what happened. Generally, the guys on the left side were thrown out of the plane, to the left. Those in the right side were thrown forward, into the flames.

"I was in the hospital in Toledo 2½ weeks. I had a broken vertebra, separated sternum, injured hips, bad cuts and broken teeth. I have arthritic hips now and I'm going to need artificial hip sockets. My doctors say the arthritis may have been accelerated by the crash.

"No, it doesn't bother me to fly now. Psychologically, the first few years afterward were tough. At first, there was the numbing shock of all the deaths. I was only 19. I went through a period of years wondering what it all meant.

"And of course we all went through years of lawsuits. There were three lawsuits, against the State of California, the U.S. government and Lloyd's of London.

"The first settlement was in 1964, with Lloyd's and the state. My share of that was $11,000, of which a third went to my attorney. In 1971, I got $6,000 from a settlement with the U.S. government.

"I guess I'll never get over the quirks of the seating arrangements. I think of the guys who died and I think: 'If I'd been sitting there, or there, or there . . . .'

"You view life a little differently after going through something like that. I hear people talk about long-range planning in their lives, talking about, 'I want to have such-and-such a job by the time I'm 30,' or 'I want to retire by the time I'm 50.'

"Well, you just can't count on things like that. Life takes care of itself. I've got a beautiful wife and four beautiful children. I love watching them grow. I've decided the only thing that matters in this life is how you relate to the people you love."

The Sportswriter:

"I was the last one on the plane. I'd been taking pictures of the players boarding.

"I'd ridden out on the plane with a community booster, Pete Bachino. I wanted to sit with him going back. As I got on, Pete was hanging up his coat, up front. So I went around him to our seat. Walt Miner, the team manager, was in it. So I sat across the aisle from him with Brent Jobe, a player.

"Bachino sat with Miner and they were both killed. I was badly injured and Jobe didn't have a scratch.

"I thought the pilot was landing again. I don't remember the engine quitting, just a rough liftoff. I turned around and yelled to Roy Hughes, the head coach: 'Here we go again,' referring to the rough flight we'd had the year before.

"The next thing I remember is being jarred awake when the ambulance drove over some railroad tracks. Then I heard a voice say: 'This one's gone.' I wondered if he was talking about me. Later, I learned it was Wayne Sorenson, a player, who was in the ambulance with me.

"I was really banged up. My left arm was broken in three places, the right arm in one place. I'd had my typewriter on my lap, typing. The keys were driven into my chest. I also had a broken jaw, skull fracture, broken eye socket, and broken pelvis. But the worst was my crushed chest. At the hospital, they wired it to the ceiling, so I could breathe. I had six doctors.

"I was in the Toledo hospital six months. I still can't rotate my arms outward.

"The night of the crash was tougher on my wife, Louise, than on me, since I was barely conscious. She was at home, watching "Bonanza." In those days, I was a Central California correspondent for the Los Angeles Times.

"Someone on The Times city desk called my wife and asked if I was around., She told him I was in Ohio, for a football game. Then he said thank you, and hung up. First reports had it we were all killed, and I'm sure The Times guy didn't want to be the one to tell my wife.

"Later that night, while she was watching TV, the bulletin came over that we were all dead. The neighbors looked after her that night, made some calls for her and the next day she was in Toledo with me.

"Yes, it seems like 20 years.

'You view life a little differently after going through something like that. I hear people talk about long-range planning in their lives, talking about, "I want to have such-and-such a job by the time I'm 30," or "I want to retire by the time I'm 50." Well, you just can't count on things like that.'

So much heartache. You say the kids over at the college never heard of it? Good."

The Coach:

"I don't remember a thing about the crash or anything leading up to it. I was sitting by myself, because I was mad [about the team's loss]. I was reading a letter from a friend.

"The next thing I remember is being dragged out of the wreckage by two assistant coaches, Walt Williamson and Sheldon Harden. I had head, back and leg injuries, but nothing like a lot of the others.

"What hurt the most in the following years was people asking: 'What the hell were you doing playing a game in Ohio?' Hell, we had to go that far to get games. We'd had good years. Schools our size were dropping us from their schedules and the bigs wouldn't play us, either.

"The program went downhill after the crash. Kids didn't want to come here. Who could blame them? We were the school that had the crash.

"One of the most heartbreaking, yet also the most heartwarming, sides of the story was the '61 team. It was so hard for some of them to come back. I used to brag about my '53 Cal Poly team because it was 9-0. But those '61 guys went 4-4 on courage you wouldn't believe.

"They played that Mercy Bowl game in '61 for us at the L.A. Coliseum and raised about $170,000 for our memorial fund. I never got over how hard all those people worked putting that game on, particularly Gil Stration and Tom Harmon, and all the tickets they sold.

"About two weeks after [the crash], two assistant coaches, a trainer and I found a big package delivered to us at the gym. A group of Bowling Green students had gone to the crash site the next day, gathered up all our uniforms, laundered them and shipped them home.

"Well, when we opened that box and found all those uniforms, and saw the numbered jerseys of the guys who'd died, it was too much. We just broke down. All of us."

anadiens Fight typical Slump

The Associated Press

NDALE, N.Y. — This be such a fun time for the l Canadiens. The begin-i National Hockey League was when the Canadiens stablish their domination e sport's mere mortals. ey would storm to the Cup.

this season, however, the is have been on anything ride. Their 2-6-1 record is rst start since 1938. Four best players — Guy Guy Lapointe, Doug gh and Pierre Mondou — ned with injuries.

s worst of all, the Cana-r no fear in the hearts of onents.

n't know if it's because ost key players or what," falo's Tony McKegney af-abres blew past the Cana-2 in the Montreal Forum rday, "but I'm more confi-ying against them now. I e Canadiens are lacking

lon't have that killer in-noted Steve Shutt, one of Canadiens playing any-ar his peak. "Through the en we won the cups, we t of very ordinary players hard. We've got to get hat way.

No Cruising

rely more on hard work nt — and if we don't work no talent. We still have yers, so injuries shouldn't eason. The days are gone ur or five guys could take t off and say, 'I'll cruise this game.'

vation shouldn't have any-do with it either. If you go motivate a guy, he t be here."

saw the same signs last when the Canadiens' slow ulted in the resignation of Bernie Geoffrion. Now, Ruel, the man who reluc-ok over the team's helm ained in that post for this might be having second about working behind the l bench.

a put yourself in a hole for . it takes a month to get ded Shutt after Tuesday's to the Islanders. "When bad, you have a tendency everyone else. But you t and analyze what you're rong, evaluate your own it's your job.

can't do more than your "

eman Larry Robinson agree more. "Except for a f guys, this is the same t won before," said Rob-ckey's premier rearguard n. "You can't live on the ou take two horses of the ngth and have them pull-dds, you won't go any-

tion regard for the Cana-changed since they lost sota in the playoff quar-ast spring.

's no fear present at all," inson. "Teams come in — that they're no longer go to the Forum or play . No one can install the but us.

Beat Irish, 2-0

ited Press International

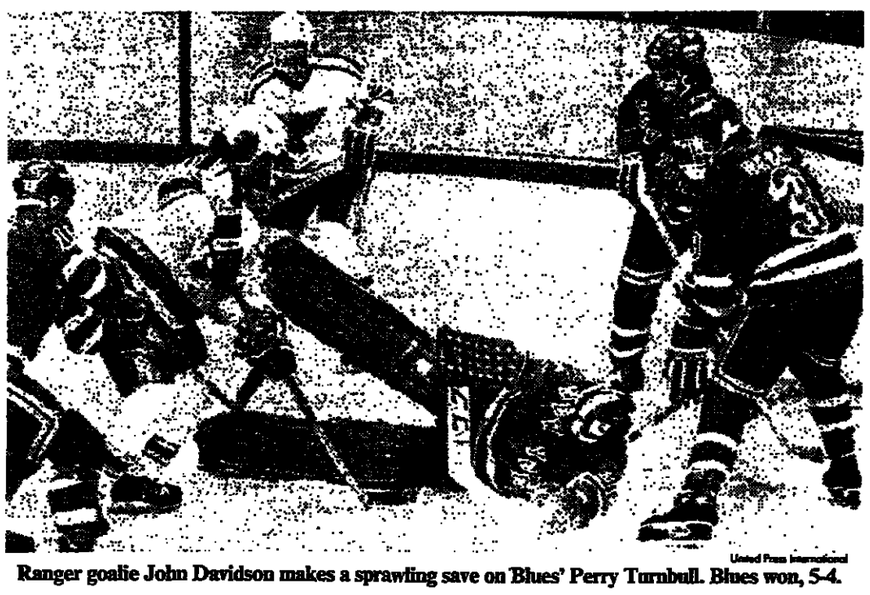
— Michel Platini and Zimako scored goals to nce a 2-0 World Cup qualifying-match soccer ver the Republic of Ire-Tuesday. Platini scored h minute and Zimako in

"There's definitely cause for alarm. If we don't do something soon, it could take us four seasons to catch up. There are no lower teams in the NHL any more. Teams like St. Louis and Washington, who were down, have good young players. They rebuilt. . . . It's up to the guys who've been around to pick up the load."

"I can't say that our game-plan is changed," said Managing Director Irving Grundman, whose mere presence at the Islander game — he doesn't usually travel with the club — might indicate the hierarchy is worried. "I don't expect any changes in the club now.

"We don't own a panic button."

"Maybe," said Robinson, "we should buy one."



United Press International

Ranger goalie John Davidson makes a sprawling save on Blues' Perry Turnbull. Blues won, 5-4.

Smart Pros Look Beyond Decline

By George Vecsey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For over 20 years, Bernie Parent concentrated on stopping hockey goals from being scored, but now he has set a goal for himself in his retirement as an athlete.

"I want to show young players how to set up second careers for themselves, so they won't make the same mistakes I did," says Parent, who, when he retired after the 1978-79 season, suffered a loss of direction — like many other athletes.

Parent is in the vanguard of a recent development in professional sport: Providing counseling to athletes. His former club, the Philadelphia Flyers, is the first to help all its players, past and present. The pro basketball and football players' associations also have been providing vocational guidance to current players for several years.

End of the Autographs

"Some players think they can go to shopping centers and sign autographs the rest of their lives," says Dr. James Johnston of the Educational Advisory Service in Philadelphia, which works with many athletes.

The Flyers use Johnston's services because "frankly, it's good business," says Bob Butera, the club's president and a former speaker of the state legislature.

Butera feels the Flyers will attract better players and keep them satisfied if they can develop a network of former players in the Philadelphia area. He has made the counseling available to all former Flyers, even those who were traded.

"We teach them how to approach job interviews — simple little things like 'Don't curse' — and how to write resumes," says Johnston. "We try to bring their expectations to realistic levels without crushing them."

Yet sometimes athletes are stunned when they realize that their noble sporting achievements have little market value later. Phil Jackson is facing that problem. A one-man windmill on defense for the New York Knicks for more than a decade, Jackson finished as a player and an assistant coach with the New Jersey Nets last year.

Although he became a counterculture figure to some fans, with his social awareness and low-key way of life, Jackson has been overtaken by responsibilities. He has five children — four in his second marriage, including recent twins — and he and his wife have decided that the rural home he has built in Montana will not provide "the cultural accoutrements we want for our children."

The son of a minister, Jackson originally planned to attend a seminary when his playing days ended, but he is now looking for a more lucrative career. "Pro basketball opens some doors," he says — but he also decided to consult Johnston.

"I received a booklet with questions that might indicate my preferences," Jackson says. "I didn't fill it out because I knew what my preferences were. I felt my skills are verbal communication, psychological, philosophical. I called Jim Johnston and asked him to put me in touch with marketing people."

Other athletes find their assumptions challenged by the vocational counseling. Steve Joachim, a former star quarterback at Temple, who had a brief fling in pro football with the Jets, thought he wanted to go into communications before he visited Johnston. But after being tested, Joachim was advised that "sales or insurance" might be a more logical field for him. He now has his agency in Philadelphia and says he is doing well.

"It's a tough adjustment," Joachim says. "In football, you work hard, you have a defined schedule and a lot of free time. But once you make the adjustment, the lessons of football help you. You learn not to get too high or too low. I've been booed for losing a big game. This helps me in the business world."

It is not easy for many players to step from sport in business, says Brig Owens, a former defensive back with the Washinton Redskins who now works for the National Football League Players Association.

Owens says he often hears from former players asking for help. "You name it," he says of their requests. "They say, 'Get me a job.' " Owens says players should avoid being hired for "ornamental jobs," trading in on their names for the short run. To help them find longer careers, he has hired Dr. Zandy Leibowitz of Washington to set up a vocational counseling program.

"A lot of players get scared, they get frantic, they take the first job they can get," Leibowitz says. "All their lives they abdicated decisions to their coaches, their agents, their wives. They don't have control of their own lives."

Through the player representative, each active player is invited to a workshop, where he answers questions that indicate his vocational strengths. Although Leibowitz does not provide jobs, she feels many players will be able to make their own decisions once their horizons are expanded.

The National Basketball Association players' group has also entered the vocational field, with Larry Fleisher, the leader, referring players to the Johnston's organization.

Hard When You're Making $185,000

"We've tried to get guys to take summer jobs to prepare themselves," Fleisher says, "but it's hard when the average salary is $185,000 a year. But the average career is only four and a half years and a lot of them only play a year or two. When these guys ask for help, it's too late."

Fleisher points to many basketball players who moved easily into other fields because of their skills and strengths. Jack Twyman went into the supermarket chain business, Bob Pettit into banking, Bill Bradley to the United States Senate, Oscar Robertson into the construction business. But Fleisher wants to keep more marginal players from winding up without jobs.

"A lot of these guys are scared," says Johnston. "They don't have much confidence, although they may build up defense mechanisms. A lot of them feel they got a raw deal, the club had it in for them. They believe they can go back to L.A. or wherever and get a job, but they're not qualified for much."

The new thrust is to make athletes prepare themselves before their careers end. Brooks Robinson, who played third base more than 20 years in Baltimore, is an advocate of early preparation because of the financial problems he faced toward the end of his career.

Realizing that Robinson was in financial trouble, the Orioles arranged for him to talk to Ron Shapiro, a lawyer in Baltimore. "Brooks is one of the finest people you'll ever meet, a great hero in Baltimore, but he had no course charted for himself," Shapiro recalls.

He urged Robinson to continue playing baseball as salaries escalated, and helped arrange for Robinson's current work as a television announcer for the Orioles and a public-relations official with an oil company.

"From my own experience, I said to Ron, 'Hey, there's 600 guys out here who really need help with taxes, with investments and with their futures,' " Robinson says. "We decided to put together a team of accountants, lawyers, advisers and a psychologist to help other people."

The group, Personnel Management Associates, now represents 40 athletes and other people, helping them with career decisions. Robinson and Mark Belanger, the smooth Oriole shortstop, are affiliated with the group, and have urged many young Orioles to seek help.

"We've got Scott McGregor working in a local private school this winter," Shapiro says, "just to see if he likes teaching. We've got Rick Dempsey coming to Baltimore to study how a security-lock company works, to see if he might start a business back in California.

"We tell our guys to put their free time to constructive use, so when they leave baseball they won't be living in a fantasy world."

Robinson does not think he now lives in a fantasy world. He acknowledges that playing third base was a special thrill, and admits: "I don't think I could go back home to Little Rock and just give up baseball. After 23 years, that would be awful."

But because of the help he received, he has careers that can satisfy him the rest of his working days.

(This concludes a two-part series.)

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Philadelphia	7	3	0	41	25	14
N.Y. Islanders	4	4	3	40	42	11
Calgary	4	4	2	37	39	10
Washington	3	3	2	27	22	8
N.Y. Rangers	3	7	0	34	47	6

Smythe Division

St. Louis	6	2	2	37	40	14
Vancouver	6	3	0	40	28	12
Chicago	5	4	2	40	43	12
Colorado	4	4	1	31	33	9
Edmonton	3	4	2	26	30	8
Winnipeg	1	4	2	27	33	4

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

Los Angeles	6	1	1	41	24	13
Hartford	4	3	2	33	28	10
Pittsburgh	3	5	0	25	42	6
Detroit	2	4	1	31	42	5
Montreal	2	6	1	30	31	5

Adams Division

Toronto	6	3	0	45	40	12
Minnesota	5	1	1	31	21	11
Buffalo	5	2	1	33	21	11
Boston	2	6	1	26	31	5
Quebec	1	6	2	37	46	4

Tuesday's Results

Detroit 2, Chicago 2 (Thompson (5), Vasko (3); Kerr (1), Savard (4)).

New York Islanders 6, Montreal 4 (D. Potvin (2), Gillies (4), Nystrom (3), Bossy 2 (8); Shutt (5), Acton (2), Tremblay (6), Lorauche (3)).

Philadelphia 8, Calgary 0 (Hill (2), Kerr (2), Wilson 2 (4), Propp (3), Barber 2 (8), Watson (1)).

St. Louis 5, New York Rangers 4 (Patterson 3 (6), Federko (4), Patey (4); Silk (3), Marois (1), Dugay (2), Greschner (4)).

Los Angeles 8, Colorado 4 (Hopkins 2 (3), Taylor 3 (7), Dionne 2 (6), Simmer (9); Gillis (1), Romano (1), McDonald (2), Quenneville (2)).

Red Smith

Ringside's Grand Illusion

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ringside seats for Roberto Duran's rematch with Sugar Ray Leonard Nov. 25 are priced at $1,000.

That's right. One grand, a thou, a big one. There will be 1,300 of them in nine rows in the New Orleans Superdome. Ahead of them will be five working press rows. Thus a man can pay $1,000 for a chair 14 rows back from the ring. Can anyone smart enough to have $1,000 be dumb enough to spend it that way?

Trend-Setting Gouge

In 1946 Mike Jacobs startled boxing by charging $100 tops for the second Joe Louis-Billy Conn engagement. Although The Fancy had been eagerly awaiting this rematch for five years, Jacobs felt called upon to defend the unprecedented gouge. He said he hadn't set the prices, the press had.

After items appeared suggesting that ringside seats might go as high as $100, he said, he began to receive mail orders enclosing checks for $100 plus tax and that persuaded him the price was right. (There were two or three sports writers in town then whom Mike used as sounding boards, leaking tidbits to them to test reader reaction. Hence the items he referred to.)

"You're a fight fan, Billy," a man said to Conn in his training camp at Greenwood Lake, N.J. "Would you pay $100 to see this fight?"

Conn flashed his audacious smile. "I don't think they're charging enough," he said, purposely rash.

Ergo Ego

In a comparatively few years the game was taken over by Johnnies-come-lately who assumed that ringside seats had always cost $100 or more. Some with more imagination and avarice than the rest printed special tickets for "Distinguished Sportsmen" at $250 and didn't quibble if the distinguished sportsmen turned out merely to be egomaniacs.

For these well-heeled peacocks, the clip went to $500 a seat at the first Duran-Leonard meeting in Montreal last June and at that thing involving Muhammad Ali and Larry Holmes in Las Vegas. But nobody knows how many ringsiders in Las Vegas paid for their own tickets. It is common practice for a hotel out there to buy up a block and invite Tex and his high-rolling friends to attend as guests, recovering its investment many times over in the casino.

New Orleans, abundantly supplied with fleshpots, has a shortage of casinos. Most of the popinjays who need to strut in the $1,000 section must buy their own way in. Would you believe there were 1,300 of them at liberty?

By comparison with other sports, boxing has always been outrageously overpriced. Probably the reason the fight public holds still for a shakedown that wouldn't be tolerated by fans of any other sport is that a fight is a once-in-a-lifetime production that can never be duplicated, even if the principals meet in a long series of engagements. Any fight is a small piece of history.

Duran-Leonard is an example. It is unlikely that this pair can provide livelier entertainment than they did in their first encounter, but there is nothing cut-and-dried about the return bout. It is by no means certain that the animal from Panama can take command of Leonard again as he did in June.

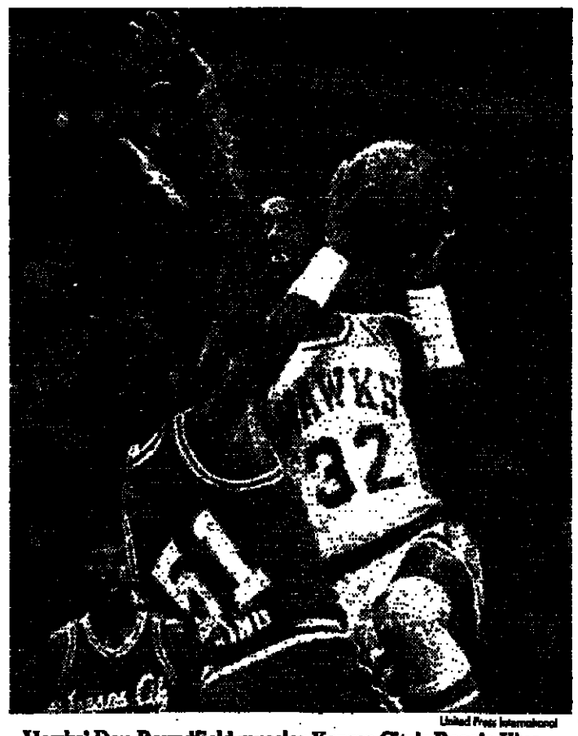
When they first met, Duran was the choice here for a variety of reasons. He was by far the more experienced gladiator, and he had often demonstrated that he was capable of a savage intensity beyond anything young Leonard had ever experienced. Nobody doubted that Roberto was past his peak emotionally and probably physically, but there was reason to believe he had at least one all-out effort left in him.

Questions: Chapter 2

The rematch produces a whole new set of questions. Leonard, still only 24, has so many natural gifts that he must improve with each outing. The Montreal experience should prove invaluable to him. If, as many observers believed, he made a mistake by trying to go toe-to-toe with the animal in the early rounds, he should profit by his mistake on second chance. Indeed, he probably profited by it before the first match ended, for he was coming on in the late rounds.

Duran has not yet celebrated his 30th birthday but he has fought as a professional for 14 years and it is no secret that his enthusiasm for the harsh business has cooled. With Leonard's welterweight title in his sights, he endured the long ordeal of training and was prepared to reach back for whatever it might take to win the first time.

Whether he can whip himself up to such an effort again remains a question. He is said to be getting $10 million out of this fight, from the gate and closed-circuit television, with Leonard taking $5 million or more. An old gentleman can sun himself contendly in Panama with that kind of bread.



United Press International

Hawks' Dan Roundfield muscles Kansas City's Reggie King.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
CLEVELAND—Signed shortstop Tom Veryzer to a 5-year contract.
SEATTLE—Acquired Larry Andersen, pitcher, from Pittsburgh to complete an earlier which sent Odell Jones to the Pirates.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
DALLAS—Placed Ralph Drollinger, center, on the injured list. Signed Scott Lloyd, center/forward.
SAN DIEGO—Signed Henry Bibby, guard, to a multiyear contract. Waived Stan Pietkiewicz, guard.
National Football League
NEW ORLEANS—Released Mike Strachan, running back. Signed Larry Collins, running back.
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Luther Blue, wide receiver. Placed Wally Henry, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
VANCOUVER—Sent Gary Bromley, goalie, and Gerry Lueul, center, to Dallas of the Central Hockey League.
COLLEGE
FORDHAM—Steven Lurie, head cross country and track coach, resigned.
NORTHEAST LOUISIANA—Named Pat Collins was head football coach.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	5	1	.833	—
Philadelphia	6	2	.750	—
Boston	4	3	.571	1½
New Jersey	4	6	.400	3
Washington	2	7	.222	4½

Central Division

Milwaukee	8	2	.800	—
Atlanta	5	3	.625	2
Indiana	5	3	.625	2
Chicago	3	5	.375	4
Cleveland	4	7	.364	4½
Detroit	1	7	.125	5

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

San Antonio	9	1	.900	—
Utah	4	5	.444	4½
Kansas City	4	6	.400	5
Houston	3	5	.375	5
Denver	2	6	.250	6
Dallas	2	8	.200	7

Pacific Division

Phoenix	7	1	.875	—
Los Angeles	8	2	.800	—
Golden State	5	4	.556	2½
Seattle	5	6	.455	3½
Portland	3	5	.375	4
San Diego	2	6	.250	5

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 119, Cleveland 101 (Erving 25, Jones 22; Mitchell 23, Robisch, Brotz 16).

Atlanta 119, Kansas City 109 (Drew 32, Roundfield 27; Wedman 34, Birdsong 8 8-10 24).

Utah 104, Dallas 96 (Griffith 33, Dantley 28; Huston 26, LaGarde 15).

San Antonio 128, Portland 112 (Gervin 30, Olberding 23; Natt 24, Paxson 14).

Milwaukee 106, Chicago 99 (Gilmore 19, Greenwood, Kenon 17).

Los Angeles 131, San Diego 101 (Johnson 29, Abdul-Jabbar 16; Brooks 24, Smith 18).

Seattle 119, Golden State 102 (J. Johnson 22, V. Johnson 18; Free 28, Carroll 16).



Art Buchwald

There's No Reprieve, Go in There and Vote

WASHINGTON — The sun was just rising over the horizon when McNally heard the shuffle of feet. There were four men, including a minister who was reading the Bible.

"Okay, McNally, it's Nov. 4. It's time to vote."

"*Any word from the governor?*" McNally asked.

"No, there doesn't seem to be any chance of a pardon. You're going to have to go into the booth and pull the switch."


Buchwald

"I don't want to do it," McNally said. "I'm innocent. Why do I have to vote?"

"We're sorry. But we are only here to take you to the booth."

The minister came in. "McNally, it's God's will. We will all pray for you. Is there any last word of comfort I can offer you before you go into the polling station?"

"Why me, Father? I've been a good man. I worked hard. I never did anything to hurt anybody. Why do I have to vote?"

* * *

"Everyone has to vote sooner or later. Go bravely, my son. It won't take long to pull the lever, and then it will all be over."

"I'm scared, Father. I've never been so frightened in my life."

"We're all frightened of the unknown, my son. But try to think of it as taking a nice journey into a beautiful country that you have never seen before. Imagine that you will be reunited with all the loved ones who have voted before you. Pray with me."

One of the men said, "Come on, McNally. You're just stalling for time. We gave you what you wanted for dinner, and let you order anything for breakfast. We have to get the show on the road."

"Can I see my wife before I vote?"

"It won't do any good. She can't help you now. Nobody can help you."

"I won't go. You can't make me go."

"McNally, you can either walk into the voting booth or we can drag you there kicking and screaming. Which way is it going to be?"

"Okay, I'll go, but someday you're going to find out you got the wrong man to vote and it will be on your conscience forever."

* * *

Two men walked on each side of McNally as the minister read from his Bible.

Other men along voters' row shouted at him.

"Good luck, McNally. We'll see you soon."

The group arrived at the green door.

By this time McNally was perspiring and shaking. One of the men opened the door and McNally saw the forbidding booth. A man was making the final adjustments on the voting machine.

A registrar was seated at a desk. He checked off McNally's name.

"Maybe the governor has pardoned me and we don't know it," McNally said.

The man in charge said, "We've been in touch with his office and he says there is no reprieve. You're going to have to vote."

Two men took McNally by his arms and shoved him into the booth. They pulled the green curtain behind him. They could only see his legs, which were quivering.

Suddenly there was a scream from behind the curtain.

McNally had pulled the lever for one of the three presidential candidates, and his scream would be remembered by everyone in the room for the rest of their lives.

Stolen Art Works Returned to Italy

The Associated Press

ROME — Two valuable paintings by the 15th-century Venetian master Carlo Crivelli and a Roman bronze statue stolen from an Italian museum in 1973 have been returned from Switzerland, officials reported Wednesday.

They said the pieces were found in 1974 in St. Gall in the possession of a Swiss collector who bought them in "good faith" for 50,000 Swiss francs.

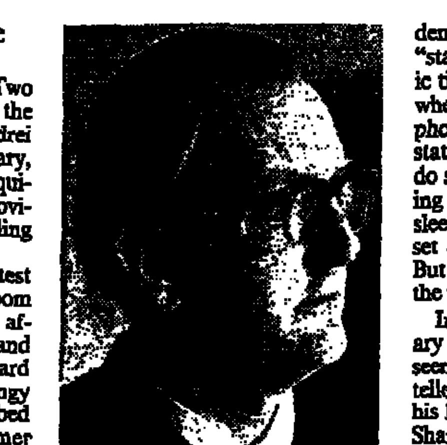
Authorities said it took six years of negotiations to get the works back to the Ripatransone Museum in Ascoli Piceno, in central Italy.

Author Tom Sharpe: The Wit and the Fury

By Geraldine Pluenneke

International Herald Tribune

BRIDPORT, England — Two days after the news of the arrest of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov broke last January, English novelist Tom Sharpe quietly canceled the imminent Soviet publication of his best-selling farcical novels.


Fay Godwin

"My method is a hatchet."

Sharpe disclosed his protest action sitting at his dining room table here on a gray October afternoon. Then he sat silent, and stared past the back deck toward his rose gardens. A big, rangy man at 52 with neatly combed sand-and-white hair, former schoolteacher and Royal Marine, Sharpe was jailed and later deported from South Africa in 1961 for opposing the government's apartheid policies.

"They branded me a Communist," an assessment duly registered in CIA files. In his four-page letter to the Moscow publisher breaking off negotiations, Sharpe wrote, "I will not allow my novels to be used as propaganda by a government which refuses its own citizens the freedoms I take for granted in this country."

Immense Following

Sharpe's eight hilarious, bawdy angry novels have won him an immense following in Britain, Germany and Australia and the praise of London publishing circles as the funniest writer in years. Yet he is almost unknown in the United States except for a tiny, dedicated cult, although all his books have been under option to U.S. filmmakers. Six still are. His ninth, and possibly most filmable, "Ancestral Vices," will be published in Britain Nov. 5. Sharpe has been compared to P.G. Wodehouse, with whom he corresponded, and Evelyn Waugh. Sharpe demurs. "Waugh used a rapier. My method is a hatchet." Sharpe's humor mirrors a world that is falling apart, a new one of organized bureaucratic and ideological terror. He frowns at his glass of gin. "Yeah — after Auschwitz, what is comedy?"

Tom Sharpe strides through the landscape of his mind examining the horrors and absurdities and pretensions of a threatening world. His macabre violence is so unreal that to an extent it defuses the threats. His first two books, "Riotous Assembly" and "Indecent Exposure," satirized South Africa; "Porterhouse Blues," the Oxbridge university scene; later ones, everything from the British establishment and terrorists to the trendy left and writing itself. All make a farce of sex — the modern world's ultimate threat. Sharpe's scenes of sexual misencounters reach the zany comic heights of Laurel and Hardy or Marx Brothers films.

Sharpe suspects his mayhem has spilled out as a reaction to overeducation at the finest English prep schools and at Cambridge. Ten years in South Africa followed — working with blacks for the government, teaching, running a photography studio. His photos are an eloquent statement on the effects of racism. During this time he wrote nine plays, of which the sole sample to reach the stage — a London fringe production — led to his expulsion.

In 1969, with a new bride, Nancy, from North Carolina, and a job in Cambridge teaching "Candide" to classes of plasterers and butchers, he sat down to write a short story. It suddenly seized command and "wrote itself." "Riotous Assembly" bubbled out, 105,000 words written longhand in 21 days, a mad farce about racism. Sharpe didn't condemn the system. He simply "stated it" — with exquisite comic timing. He had gotten the idea when a friend's great aunt phoned the neighboring police station and asked if they couldn't do something to stop the screaming because she couldn't get to sleep in the afternoon. "I didn't set out to lambast South Africa. But that's what happened," said the writer.

In a BBC interview one literary editor sniffed that Sharpe seemed to view himself as an intellectual Tom and Jerry and that his humor had gone over the top. Sharpe shakes his head, "The horror in the humor comes from the fact that it is *not* over the top." He plays with absurdity, not messages. The anger is implicit. "It's a question of making people laugh, because at the end of the day you've got to earn a living. You write to write. At least I do." He recalled, "A German I know who read 'Riotous Assembly' said, 'I stopped laughing before the end. I suddenly realized, Christ, this is *real*.' "

In a scenario that rivals his novels, Tom was born to a 58-year-old Unitarian minister who became a Nazi and staunch supporter of William Joyce, Lord Haw Haw, before World War II. Sharpe once told a Cambridge synagogue congregation, "I think I can say with perfect confidence that I am the only person in this room who at the age of 15 had the ambition of being an SS man."

One of his books, "The Throwback," "is really a story of the unmaking of a fascist," Sharpe said. His father died in 1944, before Tom's world fell apart when he saw the Bergen-Belsen atrocity films, then Dachau as a Marine. "It explains, I think, my fury against racism of any sort ... of the danger of The Idea, of any ideology ... of Hitler, Hegel, Carlyle." A theme of individual liberty threads through his books. He was never a Communist, he says; sure, Communist friends, "but I never joined."

The novelist sought out his publisher, Secker and Warburg, because they published Thomas Mann and Andre Gide. Sharpe deplores the deadening sterility of the study of English literature, and the Jamesian infiltration into American letters. "Henry James has really crept into everything and the American novel is now [involved] with such intense concern with insight ... that it's grown away from its roots. What they did [his they includes The New Yorker] was to do away with the guts of the vernacular, the vitality ... [Writers] have gotten bland. I mean, you're squeezing it out of a toothpaste tube." He took a pinch of snuff and dabbed his nose with a green polka-dotted kerchief.

Fat and Slim

Perhaps his funniest book, "Wilt," a study of the tech school mentality dedicated to his classes of butchers, "Meat One," is dominated by a fat female, Eva. "I'm always being accused of being a male chauvinist pig because all my ladies happen to be fat. I happen to like them like that — I'm not sure the dichotomy between the sexes fully exists. One aspect of me is *exactly* Eva. ... In every woman there is a man, in every man — a woman."

"Isn't that my attitude, dear?" he said, turning to petite, slender Nancy.

Despite the string of film options, Sharpe has not connected in the United States. "I don't market myself," he said. Neither do his U.S. publishers. He shuns TV interviews. Anyway, he is improbable. "I don't look like the sort of person who writes my books."

A damp wind rises from the English Channel three miles away as Sharpe shows off his 4½ acres of garden. He spends his mornings writing in a tiny garden shed, his afternoons with his roses and digging. His youngest of three daughters, 8-year-old Mima, for Jemima, bounds into a greenhouse full of chatter. Then he gestures at the rose beds, "This is where I bury the horrors of my mind."

As he closed his letter to the Soviet publisher, Sharpe had written, "I will withdraw my objection to having my novels published if you will do one simple thing: publish this letter in full and without any alterations in my expressed meaning in Russian in Literaturnaya Gazeta." He had added a postscript by hand, "I have delayed posting this letter for a week to allow myself time to consider its statement. I have found no reason to change my mind."

PEOPLE: *British Papers Charge Hassan Snubbed Elizabeth*

British newspapers charged that Morocco's King Hassan II has snubbed, insulted and humiliated Queen Elizabeth II and her husband, Prince Philip, during their state visit to his North African nation. The newspapers said the 51-year-old Moroccan monarch left the 54-year-old queen waiting while he rested in his air-conditioned trailer, delayed a state banquet without telling the royal couple and wrangled with them over seating arrangements. "She has never been treated in this fashion in all her 27 years on the throne — never with such incivility," the Daily Mail quoted one of the queen's aides as saying. But Buckingham Palace said the queen and her husband were "perfectly content" with their 10-day tour of North Africa and discounted reports that she was angry. Senior Moroccan government officials said in Rabat that press comments were "appallingly exaggerated," but conceded that organization of the trip was not all that it should have been. "It has been a long tour. The press may be tired and may be irritated by changes in the program and they attributed their feelings of irritation to the queen," said **Mohammad Tamer**, a counselor at the Moroccan Embassy in London. King Hassan accompanied the royal visitors from Marrakesh to Casablanca Wednesday; they are scheduled to fly back to Britain today.

* * *

Bee Gees producer **Robert Stigwood** has countersued the pop music trio for $310 million. Stigwood, an Australian, is suing the group for libel, extortion, corporate defamation, and breach of contract, a spokeswoman for Stigwood Group Ltd. said. "Stigwood took the Gibbs [the Bee Gees] on as clients and spent a fortune promoting their careers," company President **Frederick Gershon** said in a statement accompanying the suit, filed in New York State Supreme Court. **Robin, Andy** and **Maurice Gibb** filed a $137 million lawsuit against Stigwood Oct. 10. They claimed Stigwood, their manager since 1967, and his myriad of companies "maximized their own rewards from the Bee Gees' activities" at the expense of the group.

* * *

Britain's most famous guide dog for the blind has gone blind — and now has a guide dog of her own. **Sheila Hocken**, who wrote a widely read book called "Emma and I" about the 14 years Emma acted as her eyes, noticed a few months ago that the black Labrador was losing her sight. "I set out a series of obstacles to see how bad Emma's eyes were, and she kept bumping into things," said Mrs. Hocken, whose own eyesight was restored by an operation. So Mrs. Hocken, 34, found Bracken, another black Labrador, and trained the second dog to lead 16-year-old Emma around the streets of Stapleford on a leash. "Emma only has to bark and Bracken comes running," Mrs. Hocken says.

* * *

Anthony Hopkins and **Robert Fox** are in Athens to work on the Universal-CBS production of "Peter and Paul," a religious saga about the founding of Christianity. Hopkins will play Paul and Fox will do Peter. ... **Gene Kelly** is in Paris taping a television special with French singer **Mireille Mathieu**. ... Swedish director **Ingmar Bergman** had an attack of modesty and withdrew as head of a delegation of Scandinavian filmmakers on their way to the United States to promote an exhibition, "Scandinavia: New Films." In two cities, New York and Los Angeles, Bergman's latest film, "From the Lives of the Marionettes," was to open within days of his arrival. "This was done without informing me," Bergman cabled from Stockholm. "For this reason and since I never as a matter of principle, directly or indirectly, promote my own films, I very much regret that I now feel forced to cancel my trip to the United States."

* * *

In Cambridge, Mass., a probate judge has ordered Rockefeller heiress **Neva Kaiser** to make $2,000 monthly alimony payments to her estranged husband, Harvard University professor **Walter Kaiser**. Mrs. Kaiser is the daughter of Chase Manhattan Bank president **David Rockefeller**. Her net worth is estimated at $41 million. The couple married in December, 1966. Since their separation 16 months ago, Mrs. Kaiser has provided about $12,000 monthly for her husband's expenses and those of their children, **David**, 11, and **Miranda**, 9. Earlier this month, she terminated the arrangement. Shortly thereafter, Kaiser filed a motion seeking $9,000 a month in temporary alimony until the divorce action is settled.

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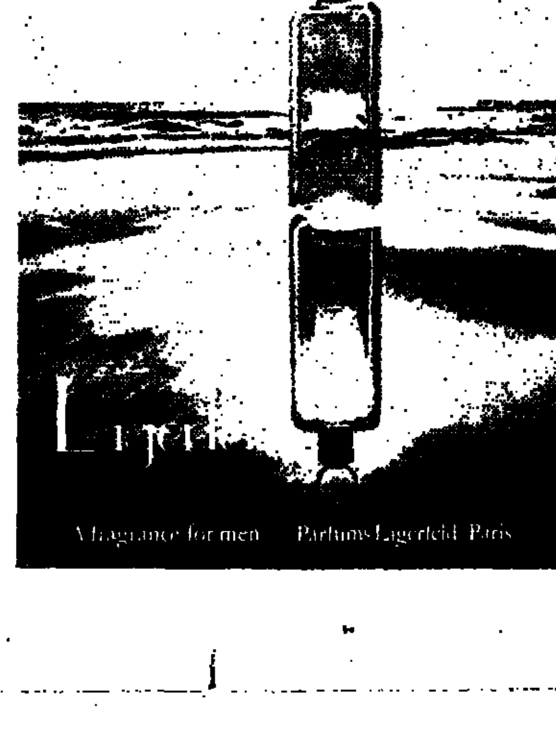
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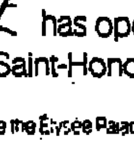
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